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The MARCH of the NATIONS

by RUFUS STEELE

Great Britain Goes Off Gold

Japan Asks China to Parley

League Invites United States

M. Laval May Visit Washington

Dr. Jordan and His Star Pupil

Camp Fire Girls Add Beauty

GREAT BRITAIN suspends gold payments and sets the world wondering. As to what effects will follow. Some leading opinions see it hurting. Some say that it helps. Great Britain, with many values changing, may revalue the pound. May feel a revival in coal, iron and steel. May lower her goods prices in markets abroad. The United States does some thinking. But had known what was coming. Sees calls for war debt reductions. And more debt holidays. President Hoover goes traveling. To look into the face of the Legion. And ask about demands that would bulk into billions. All the world's waiting, but not losing motion. The nations are marching. To catch the stride of tomorrow. It isn't a gold day. And maybe not a cold day. All's well while all stand steady. And know that a problem is simply something to be solved.

¶ Japan invites China to powwow. Having had a sufficient expression. And holding the whole of Manchuria. At first there seems little to parley. The goods having already changed keepers. But the military will listen to reason. Since the shouting comes after the shooting. Maybe Japan didn't mean to take Manchuria. At least, maybe the Foreign Office didn't. But whether taken or not taken, there's to be time for talking. And the talking may tell a tale.

¶ The League of Nations invites that outsider the United States to sit in its third committee. And build up the plans for the disarmament conference. Geneva is excited. Having heard by the grapevine that President Hoover is willing. The League has had Americans talking. But it's new to have them sitting. Getting up and dropping down as though they belonged. Belonging, thinks Geneva, isn't far in the offing. If America yields on the disarmament subject, won't it yield on all others? But the difference that Washington sees may be not less than vast. The United States has never belonged to the League of Nations. But has kept up a charter membership in the brotherhood of man.

¶ Premier Laval, when he comes home from Berlin, may take a ticket for Washington. Having started the visiting business, he would make visiting vital. The French are all for it. And Washington is willing. M. Laval has a program for his hob-nobbing with Mr. Hoover. He would change, through an interpreter, the viewpoint American. Not knowing that Mr. Hoover's engineering embraces interpreters. That he knows how to reverse them and make them talk back. But tall talk or back talk, the idea is thrilling. Always high hope when head men get together. Held apart by no cable. Just a mere dinner table. There may be hot tongue and cold shoulder. Then, voila, understanding.

¶ Dr. David Starr Jordan, whose memory is being honored at Stanford University, was a teacher who lived what he taught. His students graduated from college, but not from his care. Eighteen years ago, in London, an early student confided his problem. He had won his way in the world. He had made money. And felt he had failed. What he wanted was to do a good turn for his times. Dr. Jordan gave kindly advice, undertook to help find a way. The World War broke. The unsatisfied student found himself feeding the babies of Belgium. He crossed the Atlantic to become Food Administrator. He recrossed to feed hungry hordes in the war's wake. Then home to give commerce a new meaning in the government. He pays his tribute today as President of the United States. To the teacher who taught the stripling from books. And set the grave grad to meeting the needs of mankind.

¶ Once an architect was merely a man who made the homebuilder spend $5000 more than he expected. And an interior decorator was something to be kept out of the house. But now, happily, all this is changed. Exterior beauty is known to warm up the world. And interior harmony to strike a harp in the heart. Two hundred and fifteen thousand Camp Fire Girls are to be taught the fundamentals of home beautification. Through wise talk and textbooks. With the Grand Rapids Furniture Exposition cheerfully footing the bills. A room becomes something to be reckoned with. France, Italy and Spain will tell the girls what to put into it. And Japan will say what to leave out. One won't wonder why girls leave home, but why they never do. When beauty sets the house aright. And ugliness is an outlaw.

Sporting Links These With Lion Hazards

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Worcester, S. Af.

GOLFERS of Jinja, Central Africa, are anticipating the addition of lion tracks to their natural hazards, which already include hippo hoofmarks.

This state of affairs, which will probably necessitate alterations to the local rules, has been brought about by the completion of a new bridge over the Nile at Jinja. New fields for adventure have been thrown open to the wild animals. Already two lions are reported to have crossed the bridge. And when jungle gossip has spread this news far and wide, there is expected to be a general trek.

Soviet Union Builds Firm Leadership

Country Districts Guided in Collectivization by Trained Groups

COLLECTIVE FARM SERIES
Third of seven articles

By W. H. CHAMBERLIN
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHEVCHENKO MACHINE TRACTOR STATION, Ukraina — One cannot understand how the new system of collective farming develops and holds together if one does not reckon with the new type of leadership that has come up in the Soviet villages during the last two or three years.

The mass of the peasants, left to themselves, would never have given up their individual holdings. If one talks with a group of peasants in a collective farm today their reaction, as a general rule, is not enthusiastic. The new order has not yet brought them enough of the bread-and-butter things to command their whole-hearted indorsement.

But in every country district there is a group of persons who are tremendously concerned for the success of the collectivist experiment, who are working very hard to make this success a reality and who leaven the more or less inert and skeptical mass. During a short stay in the Shevchenko Station I met three people who, in various ways, typify this new leadership. No doubt a longer residence would have revealed many more.

The most interesting of the three was the assistant director of the station, Melnichuk, who accompanied me on trips to various villages. A peasant's son himself, born in a near-by village, he was at the same time a Communist, with a record of service in the Red Army through the whole civil war.

He could, therefore, see both sides of the conflict of interest that collective farming sometimes brings, although a disciplined Communist he would always place the interests of the party and the state above those of the individual peasant.

Revolution Means Sacrifices

One of Melnichuk's most appealing traits was his frankness, his lack of the "Potemkin village" attitude. (Prince Potemkin was a favorite of the Empress Catherine II, and legend credits him with the device of establishing show villages to please the Empress when she made a tour through some newly occupied territory. This method is not altogether unknown in Russia today, or, indeed, in other countries.) When a group of peasants around the threshing machine burst out with a tale of grievances Melnichuk never tried to silence them or to break off the conversation.

Just because of this frankness I felt that the main points of a quite informal interview which he gave me one evening when he came over to my room were well worth noting down.

"It would not be true to say that collectivization, as yet, has improved the living standard of all the peasants," he began. "It was a real revolution and revolution in its first stages always demands losses and

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Hoover Enlists Legionnaires In Campaign for Economies

Address at Detroit Convention Points Out Path of Service—Commander's Message Urges Moderation in Call for Cash Payments

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 21—From out of the glitter, fanfare and hilarity of ranks, files and throngs, marking the thirteenth annual convention of the American Legion, there arose a dramatic situation today when President Hoover arrived to speak at Olympia Arena, where the former service men opened their first session this morning.

The visit of the Nation's Chief Executive came coincidentally with the expected demand of many delegates for immediate payments of compensation certificates, which would mean an additional burden of more than $2,000,000,000 on an already depleted National Treasury.

The President sounded a call of service to the Legionnaires and rallied them to enlist in a peace-time campaign for the stability of the Government through economies designed to lead the world out of economic depression.

Mr. Hoover accepted the Legion's offer of 1,000,000 men and 10,000 posts to help in the movement to relieve unemployment. While he did not make a direct plea to the Legionnaires to adopt any course of action, he pointed out in forceful words the serious financial problems confronting the Treasury through reduced revenues.

The national commander, Mr. Ralph T. O'Neil, anticipating that President Hoover would sound a call for economy in the face of a growing national deficit, revealed in advance his message to the Legionnaires on the question of cash settlement of compensation certificates.

This message, made known today, though the original plan was not released to the public until it actually was delievered, was found to be, in a measure, in sympathy with the President's views, as well as those of Mr. Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, and other high Washington officials.

Legion leaders today concentrated their efforts on keeping the uninstructed delegations "open-minded" on the bonus and other controversial subjects which are expected to be

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JAPAN INVITES NEGOTIATION ON ACTION IN CHINA

Manchurian Occupation Complete, Says It Is Ready to Trade

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

PEIPING, China, Sept. 21—The Japanese Government has informed Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang, Governor of Manchuria, that the Manchurian occupation is now completed and that it is ready to negotiate for a settlement. The Japanese emissary has arranged to confer with Chang.

An independent observer telegraphs that Manchuria's population fled incontinently following the Japanese occupation. Soldiers and civilians, apprehensive of further aggression, competed for places on southbound trains. Women and children crowded armored trains along with soldiers and horses. The Chinese soldiery completely evacuated the Mukden district with their families and possessions en route to Peiping. The Japanese did nothing to hinder the traffic.

Swift Japanese Action Leaves China Amazed

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI, Sept. 21—Japan's swift and unexpected occupation of strategic points in South Manchuria giving it virtual control of this territory found China amazed and perplexed. In view of Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang's statements denying hostility on the part of Chinese troops and his emphatic denial of the Japanese charge that the Chinese cut the South Manchurian Railway outside Mukden Friday night, there is a widely held conviction that the Japanese deliberately cut the line in order to provide justification of a large-scale military occupation. The rapidity and thoroughness of the movement is accepted here as further evidence of a long-premediated plan to seize South Manchuria and obtain by force of arms, a settlement of the unfortunate incidents overshadowing Sino-Japanese relations.

Nanking's attitude is one of the utmost publicity, submitting the case to world opinion, contending that China has been subjected to wanton, unprovoked attack and ridiculing the allegation that the Chinese destroyed the railway. Interviewed today, Wang Chia-cheng, Foreign Minister, described the situation in Manchuria telling how Chinese laid down their arms while the Japanese attacked, re-

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GOV. ROOSEVELT TO GIVE IMPETUS TO EMPLOYMENT

Ready to Approve Relief and Anti-Crime Bills of Short Session

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 21—Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt prepared today to approve officially the State's unemployment relief program and anti-crime bills adopted by the extraordinary session of the Legislature just before it adjourned sine die on Sept. 19.

The relief measure contains the main features of the Governor's original recommendations including a 50 per cent increase in the income tax to be applied next April 1 in order to provide a $20,000,000 work relief fund this winter. The fund will be borrowed against by the State Comptroller and will be distributed through a three-member state relief administration to be made by the Governor. The administration, under the compromise reached by the Governor and the Republican majority leaders, will operate independently of the State Department of Social Welfare and will have practically unlimited authority in deciding how the relief fund shall be expended.

Naming of the relief administration is the next step confronting the Governor, and it is expected before the end of the week, when he will leave here for his postponed vacation at Warm Springs, Ga.

The Republicans succeeded in pledging the State to pay 40 per cent of the home relief expenditures by localities up to an aggregate of $10,000,000. Out of the remaining $10,000,000 the sum of $1,000,000 is allotted for state relief work to be provided through the relief administration, and $548,000 to pay soldiers bonuses not hitherto applied for.

The balance, $8,500,000, is to be distributed at the direction of the relief administration in providing work for the jobless by extending aid to localities. Local commissions, appointed in counties by the boards of supervisors, will direct the actual expenditure of the funds. In cities the commissioner of social welfare will act as the head of the local work bureau and may be assisted by volunteer workers.

Upon the three-member relief administration will rest the task of working out an apportionment of the $20,000,000 fund to apply to all localities in the State. The Governor, who prevented the adoption of the "blank check" provision for state aid to localities originally sought by the Republicans, announced that he expects the relief administration to arouse public enthusiasm and cooperation in providing relief work in each locality, supplementary to the State's program.

A five-day week on public construction projects for a 13 months' period, ending Dec. 1, 1932, and application of the eight-hour law and prevailing rate of wages on highway and waterworks construction outside of cities and villages are other measures assured of the Governor's signature, as are two bridge projects at Albany and Troy, aggregating $8,000,000.

Six anti-crime bills were adopted on the recommendation of Mr. John J. Bennett, Attorney-General, and acting Mayor Joseph V. McKee, of New York City. One of these permits the arrest of gangsters when frequenting disorderly places; another increases from 5 to 25 years the penalty for felonies committed while using stolen automobiles and another bans the use of machine guns. All persons obtaining pistol permits will be fingerprinted and photographed after Oct. 1, and these records will be sent to police and prison authorities. Permits for concealed weapons must be carried at all times. Pawn brokers are forbidden to accept weapons as pledges for loans.

Other measures provide that application for bail after indictment or conviction must be made in the same judicial district where the indictment or conviction was obtained, and that an application for change of venue must be made returnable in the same district where the indictment was found.

Plenty of Monkey Tricks Expected From These Cape Town Farm Hands

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAPE TOWN—Rivaling the wildest of jungle "yarns" in strangeness comes the thoroughly authentic news of three baboons captured by a farmer in the Brits district and put to work weeding his land.

Baboons abound in hundreds in the mountain fastnesses all along the Magaliesberg range, and farmers are sometimes obliged to set traps to rid themselves of the prowlers. Mr. Jan Englebrecht, of Bokfontein, caught three of the wild creatures at various seasons.

The first of these he called Japie. By the exercise of the greatest care and kindness Japie was soon taught to lead the oxen on the land, and later even was to be seen at the head of his team walking down the village street.

Some time after, Mr. Englebrecht caught two young baboons, and these, by the time they reached the age of 12 months, were proficient weeders of his farm land.

Mr. Englebrecht asserts positively that Hennie and Kaffer, as he has named the two baboons, are each of them equal to three natives for weeding.

It is a comparatively easy matter to instill knowledge into their small heads, he affirms, provided gentleness and patience are employed. In teaching them to weed, they were taken to the fields and a particular weed was pulled up and showed to them. They would sit with solemn faces watching the actions of their teachers.

Then the weed would be taken into their two small hands. It was first carefully examined, then smelled, and immediately the willing weeder set to work to clear the land of that particular plant.

Their speed and thoroughness are said to be marvelous. If perchance they were set to work to uproot a particularly stubborn patch of grass they would pitch in with a will and refuse to stop until the last vestige of a root was removed.

Mr. Smith's lonely farm is often visited by natural scientists and other inquiring folk anxious to see and speak for themselves to this strange phenomenon.

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TWO QUESTIONS COME TO FRONT IN GOLD CRISIS

Attempt to Hold Up Sterling Piles Up Big Debt at High Interest Rate

Suspension of the gold standard emphasizes that monetary maladjustments are basic factors in Great Britain's economic situation. The following is the first of three articles explaining conditions and their causes.

By H. B. ELLISTON
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Suspension of the gold standard by Great Britain focuses attention upon two grave problems which face the country. They are separate, but are complexly related. One is an exchange trouble—the maintenance of the pound sterling on a gold standard. The other is a budget difficulty.

In its attempts to surmount the exchange difficulties, Great Britain has incurred a huge debt to foreign banks, on which it is paying a high interest rate, in some cases reputedly as high as 6 per cent. To overcome the budget problem it has radically whittled down expenses.

Though both these troubles have been freely described as crises, they are better understood as symptoms of an underlying crisis, which, in fact, recent exchange and budget remedies have thrown into bold relief.

This underlying crisis antedates the world crisis by many years. It has been the subject of inquiry by many world authorities whose studies have been reviewed from time to time in these columns. Mostly the authorities have described the crisis as an eclipse in world trade, the Achilles heel of Great Britain. Britain, which normally exports about 30 per cent of its production as compared with 10 per cent in the case of the United States, has stepped down to third place among world traders.

Opinions Differ

Some of the diagnosticians say that this eclipse is because the nation which gave birth to the modern factory system has been outrivaled by more enterprising and better-equipped nations. Others show how oil and water power have left Britain stranded on a carbon point which is no longer essential for the support of industry. Coal, the source of Britain's material greatness, is no longer king.

Another school of writers stresses the conservatism which normally comes to a people who have enjoyed three centuries of leadership. Conservatism in this go-ahead era spells decline.

"We are today standing still or but slowly crawling forward in a progressive world," says Mr. A. Loveday, head of the economic section of the League of Nations, in a recent book.

What a tale of woe! But Britain has hitherto thriven on such lamentations. According to history, Great Britain has been telling itself tales of woe for at least two centuries. As far back as 1741, when the country was girding itself for the effort which made it the world's workshop, a royal commission solemnly inquired into the decline of British trade. The only difference between then and now is that to the laments at home are added condolences from abroad.

These explanations, it seems, are not wholly convincing. In spite of tremendous obstacles, Great Britain, 75 per cent of whose exports are manufactured goods, is still the leading exporter of such products, though Germany is running neck and neck for the lead.

Still Place for Coal

Certainly coal is being displaced by oil and water power. But none would be rash enough to assert that the displacement may be considered permanent. British coal can be made as economical a source of electric nergy as French water power. Moreover, experts have proved that coal can be converted into oil on commercial terms.

Finally, British conservatism, while a stumblingblock to progress, has been an advantage in at least one respect. That hybrid thing called industrial rationalization has been a direct cause of unemployment in both the United States and Germany.

It would not be best to imply that there is nothing at all in these various diagnoses. The objection is based on the emphasis attached to them. What has always seemed to be the fundamental cause of Britain's deeper crisis is the monetary policy which Britain has pursued since 1920. Everything else has seemed so subsidiary that I would make

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BRITAIN OFF GOLD STANDARD; STOCK EXCHANGE IS CLOSED

Gold Suspension Effects

WHAT effects may be expected from Britain's decision to quit the gold standard? Here are some of them in the view of leading authorities:

The effects will be more marked in Britain itself than elsewhere.

Americans with sterling balances in British banks will find their holdings much depreciated. But these holdings probably only amount to about $50,000,000.

Americans whose London holdings are in dollars will correspondingly benefit.

Recent Franco-American credits to London will not be affected, since these are payable in gold.

In Britain some degree of inflation will naturally follow, while prices will tend to rise, bringing temporary increase of business.

Move for protective tariff as means of cutting down imports and reducing balance of payments for foreign goods is probable.

Revival of key industries—iron, coal and steel—expected.

Britain may be able to sell abroad more cheaply than its competitors, while the home markets will be available for home manufacturers.

In America some observers look to fresh impetus to the move for extending the debt holiday and reducing war debts, and also for reviving proposals for bimetallism.

RALLY FOLLOWS STOCK DECLINE IN NEW YORK

Exchange Recovers After Drop and Midday Check in Rise

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 21—The New York Stock Exchange declined slightly, rose, was checked, and rallied again today, following announcement of the suspension of gold payments in Britain.

Selling orders poured in this morning, the exchange here being the only large world exchange open, with the exception of Paris. Declines of from $2 to $6 a share were soon recovered, and, though the rise was checked at noon, the rally began again with renewed vigor under the lead of the rails.

Prior to the opening the governing board had ordered that all short selling be prohibited.

Bonds were subject to terrific pressure. Latin-American issues dropped from 3 to 8 points. The German "Young" loan lost 8 points. The most interesting issue of the morning was United Kingdom 5½ per cents. This is a war loan raised by the British Government. For some time it has been in the vicinity of 101, being regarded with favor among conservative investors. On Saturday when the news circulated that some important development was pending in London, the issue dropped to 93. Yet it opened this morning at the same figure, the explanation being that there is no loss of confidence on the American market that the British will pay their obligations.

Held but Temporary

The behavior of this issue gives the key to the feeling among New York bankers. All of them feel that this is a temporary move, rendered necessary by the abnormal pressure on the pound sterling. The move had been anticipated in Wall Street after the rumor got into circulation over the week-end that 75 per cent of the $200,000,000 credit which the New York banks extended to the

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War Department Decides Against Budget Increases

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21 (AP)—The War Department budget for the next fiscal year calls for no increases in the strength of any component of the army and "certain economies will be effected."

The Acting Secretary of War, Mr. Frederick H. Payne, said today he had informed Col. Charles B. Robbins, chairman of the National Defense Committee of the American Legion, that in addition to this the department had decided to postpone requests for increased pay for officers. The action, Mr. Payne said, was being taken to lighten the governmental expenditures.

The War Department, Mr. Payne said, feels that to be useful in the highest sense "it must add strength and stability to the Government, especially in times of emergency and stress."

It therefore has decided not to "press any claims which are not included in the program of its commander-in-chief, the President."

Morgan Expresses Encouragement At Outcome of Decision by Britain

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LONDON, Sept. 21—Mr. J. P. Morgan today expressed to the Associated Press optimism regarding the situation arising from Great Britain's sensational suspension of the gold standard. He said it was a "hopeful and not a discouraging event."

Mr. Morgan made this statement in reply to a question from a correspondent who sought him out in his private office not far from the Bank of England.

"This step seems to me to be the second necessary stage in the work of the National Government, the first being the balancing of the budget," Mr. Morgan said.

"The completion of the Government's work will be the restoration of trade in this country."

"This being the case," Mr. Morgan continued, "it seems to me a hopeful and not a discouraging event and one which brings the great work of the Government much nearer to accomplishment."

In receiving the Associated Press correspondent, Mr. Morgan broke an almost iron-clad rule never to grant newspaper interviews. His father observed the same rule before him.

But once the distinguished banker decided to talk, no one could have been more cordial. He discussed the situation for almost an hour and while it is not permitted to quote him any further than above, it may be said that in the entire discussion he did not express any discouragement.

And he added a word of fine tribute for the character and stability of the English people.

BRITISH CABINET EXPLAINS NEED FOR CASH MOVE

Government Issues Official Statement After Conference

LONDON, Sept. 21 (AP)—The complete text of the official statement which was issued yesterday from 10 Downing Street, residence of the Prime Minister, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, after a meeting of the National Cabinet, which he heads, follows:

"His Majesty's Government have decided after consultation with the Bank of England that it has become necessary to suspend for the time being operation of the sub-section of the gold standard act of 1925, which required the bank to sell gold at a fixed price.

"A bill for this purpose will be introduced immediately and it is the intention of His Majesty's Government to ask Parliament to pass it through all its stages on Monday, the 21st of September. In the meantime, the Bank of England has been authorized to proceed accordingly in anticipation of the action of Parliament.

"The reasons which led to this decision are as follows:

"Since the middle of July, funds amounting to more than £200,000,000 have been withdrawn from the London market. The withdrawals have been met partly from gold and foreign currency held by the Bank of England, partly from proceeds of a credit of £50,000,000 which shortly matures, secured by the Bank of England from New York and Paris, and partly from proceeds of French and American credits amounting to £80,000,000 recently obtained by the Government.

"During the last few days, withdrawals of foreign balances have accelerated so sharply that His Majesty's Government felt it was bound to take the decision mentioned above.

"This decision will, of course, not affect obligations of His Majesty's Government or of the Bank of England which are payable in foreign currencies.

"Gold holdings of the Bank of England amount to some £130,000,000 and, having regard to contingencies which may have to be met, it is inadvisable to allow this reserve to be further reduced.

"There will be no interruption of ordinary banking business. Banks will be open as usual for the convenience of their customers, and there is no reason why sterling transactions should be affected in any way.

"It has been arranged that the stock exchange shall not be opened on Monday, the day on which Parliament is passing necessary legis-

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Pacific Aviators Reach Nome Safely

NOME, Alaska, Sept. 21 (AP)—Don Moyle and Cecil A. Allen, California fliers who failed in an attempt to make a nonstop flight from Japan to the United States and were missing for several days in the north Pacific, arrived here last night after a flight of about 600 miles from Miano Pilgino, Siberia.

The aviators arrived at 6:05 p. m. (9:05 p. m., Pacific standard time), having left the Siberian coast at 9:15 a. m., Monday, Siberian time.

Moyle and Allen said they had been unable to obtain aviation gasoline in Siberia and asserted they had used Diesel engine fuel to fly across the Bering Sea to Nome. They said they burned a hole in the exhaust pipe of their plane, but that otherwise it was in good condition.

The fliers said they would remain here today to work on their plane and attend receptions.

"We are pretty glad to return to American soil again," said Moyle as he climbed out of the plane. "We are feeling fine although we had a close call with freezing weather."

WILSON SELECTED FOR PARLEY ON ARMS

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21 (AP)—Mr. Hugh R. Wilson, Minister to Switzerland, will represent the United States in the arms holiday discussion at Geneva.

Gold Suspension Effects

Discount Rate Increased to 6 P. C., Highest Since 1929

BIG WITHDRAWALS MAKE ACT NEEDED

Parliament Pushes Measure as Means to Balance Budget

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Sept. 21—Britain has today gone off the gold standard, thereby reverting to the position its business was operated upon for seven years subsequent to the war. At the same time, in order to discourage further withdrawal of funds, the rate at which the Bank of England undertakes to lend resources against Government securities has been put up to 6 per cent, the highest figure of its kind since October, 1929. The London Stock Exchange remained closed today, while Parliament engaged in passing into law a bill to suspend for six months the act of 1925 by which the gold standard was restored.

These momentous happenings are the outcome of the world-wide financial blizzard, which reached such hurricane force during the week-end that the British Government found itself compelled for the time being to shorten its sail. The good ship of British finance itself, is taut and weather proof. Its decks also have been cleared since the advent of the National Government in August, of much of the over-freight of the unbalanced budget, previously carried.

Gold Export Halted

The emergency measures now announced include prohibition of export of gold, which is a technical instrument by which the gold standard operates to prevent inflation. The existence of the gold standard meant that the Bank of England was bound to supply gold to an unlimited extent in exchange for sterling bills. In other words, the pound could not drop in exchange value appreciably below that of the amount of gold contained in sovereign, since payment could not be obtained at will in either form. Removal of this safeguard, so long as the Government's expenditure exceeded its income, as was the case until Mr. Philip Snowden, Chancellor of the Exchequer, introduced the present "axe and tax" budget, would have made danger of inflation real. Now, it is pointed out, there is no more risk of such an event than was the case after the war, when business went on much more satisfactorily than of late.

The Government has been forced reluctantly into its present action by the flood of withdrawals from London, of foreign credits, to meet trade difficulties altogether removed from Britain. About £200,000,000 has been taken away since July, £27,000,000 being withdrawn during the past two days. There has been no evidence, however, so far, of any general transfers abroad of sterling balances by inhabitants of Britain. In other words, there has been no real flight from the pound.

To Find Own Level

Sterling exchange is now left to find its own level in accordance with requirements of trade, but it is not expected that any drop which occurs will be either heavy or prolonged. It is liable to occur, because at the moment Britain is importing goods of greater value than those it is exporting. The very fact that the value of the pound will now be flexible, however, means that such a fall will tend to cure itself, since the lower the pound is the more must exports be stimulated at the expense of imports, quite apart from any action that may be taken in a similar direction among the greater European powers, in maintaining its currency at the full pre-war gold value.

Gold, meanwhile, has appreciated so greatly—the increase has been 30 per cent in the past two years—that this means British manufacturers have been operating with a fall in general prices far more disastrous than any which their immediate competitors have been called upon to face. The present action is consequently welcomed in business circles here as the removal of a serious handicap. It has been adopted unwillingly, since it is recognized that its repercussions must be world-wide and that it represents failure to maintain a position that was intended to be permanent.

The stock exchanges in Berlin, Vienna, Oslo and Copenhagen already are reported to have closed for the day in consequence. For the moment, it has postponed all talk of a general election here.

Stock Exchanges Close In Many Parts of World As Britain Drops Gold

OSLO, Norway, Sept. 21 (AP)—Quotation of the pound sterling was suspended here today. The stock exchange was closed for the day.

BRUSSELS, Sept. 21 (AP)—All departments of the Bourse were closed today as a result of the temporary suspension of the gold standard in Great Britain.

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 21 (AP)—The stock exchange did not open today as a consequence of Great Britain's action in partially suspending the gold standard. The National Bank

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FRANCE LITTLE AFFECTED BY BRITISH MOVE

Only Indirect Results Are Expected From Gold Standard End

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

PARIS, Sept. 21—Britain's abandonment of the gold standard is not expected to have any serious effect on the French financial situation. The Paris Bourse remains open, while those of London, Berlin, Vienna and Copenhagen are closed.

Naturally France will not be unaffected by this decisive alteration in British financial policy, since France, like most other countries, cannot but be affected by a depreciation in British currency which is in some sense international. Yet the franc remains unassailed and the principal disadvantages to France are thought to be indirect, rather than direct.

Perhaps the most regreeetable consequence, from the French viewpoint is that the British Government's move may encourage other countries, notably Germany, in following the same path.

It is assumed that Britain eventually will stabilize the pound at a lower level, probably at a value of 90 or 100 francs, as compared with the present rate of approximately 125.

British industry, it is assumed, will be assisted by this measure in increasing its exports, and it is quite possible France will be faced with more active competition in foreign markets.

The French Government was informed Friday by its charge d'affaires in London that abandonment of the gold standard by the British Government was probable. The French Government and financiers expressed a willingness to grant further aid to England if by so doing any beneficial effects could be obtained. Now that the British step has been taken, there is no longer the same unqualified expression of desire to come to British aid, as has characterized the French pronouncements in recent weeks. The present attitude somewhat resembles that adopted toward Germany, namely that in order to obtain French credits, specific guarantees of political and finacial stability must be afforded.

Some experts of the French Finance Ministry, who were in Geneva, have been recalled to Paris. Consultations are proceeding today between interested departments of the Government, leading bankers, and stock exchange officials.

The two large loans recently made by France to England were in francs, and assurances are given that they will not be affected by any alterations in the value of the pound.

M. Clement Moret, governor of the Bank of France, who yesterday had interviews with M. Pierre Laval, Prime Minister, and M. Pierre Etienne Flandin, Finance Minister, stated today that the Government and bankers saw no reason for closing the Paris Bourse, and that the franc could not be affected by developments in England. But even the firmness of the franc may have disadvantages, since if other currencies are depreciated and the franc remains firm, French export trade would be at a disadvantage.

The statement in the British communique that abandonment of the gold standard was made necessary by withdrawals by foreigners is viewed skeptically here, and it is assumed that considerable British capital must also have been exported.

The incidents in the British Navy, resulting from a decrease in sailors' pay are thought to have had an important effect everywhere.

There is evident a desire on the part of France to act in unison with the United States in view of the British developments. But the report that M. Laval intends to pay an early visit to Washington has been officially declared without foundation.

BRITISH CABINET EXPLAINS NEED FOR CASH MOVE

(Continued from Page 1)

lation. This will not, however, interfere with business or the current settlement on the stock exchange, which will be carried on as usual.

"His Majesty's Government has no reason to believe that the present difficulties are due to any substantial extent to the export of capital by British nationals. Undoubtedly the bulk of withdrawals has been for foreign accounts.

"They desire, however, to repeat emphatically the warning given by the Chancellor of the Exchequer that any British citizen who increases the strain on exchanges by purchasing foreign securities himself or assists others to do so is deliberately adding to the country's difficulties.

"The banks have undertaken to coöperate in restricting the purchase by British citizens of foreign exchanges except those required for actual needs of trade or for meeting existing contracts and should further measures prove to be advisable His Majesty's Government will not hesitate to take them.

"His Majesty's Government have arrived at their decision with the greatest reluctance. But during the last 10 days the international financial markets have become demoralized and have been liquidating their sterling assets regardless of their intrinsic worth. In the circumstances there was no alternative but to protect the financial position of this country by the only means at our disposal.

"His Majesty's Government are securing a balanced budget and the internal position of this country is sound. This position must be maintained. It is one thing to go off the gold standard with an unbalanced budget and uncontrolled inflation; it is quite another thing to take this measure, not because of internal financial difficulties, but because of excessive withdrawals of borrowed capital.

"The ultimate resources of this country are enormous and there is no doubt that the present exchange difficulties will prove only temporary."

Commodity Prices On Rise in Britain

LONDON, Sept. 21 (AP)—Prices on commodity exchanges increased today following the temporary suspension of the gold standard by the Government.

On the metal exchange in London copper rose more than £2 a ton to £30 2s. 6s. Tin was nearly £6 a ton higher at £117.

At Liverpool cotton advanced almost a half penny a pound to just over 4d.

As exchanges rates are expected to be based on the prices of commodities, the exchange market would not be surprised if, when dealings start again, sterling would be from $4.25 to $4.40, which compares with $4.85⅞ Saturday.

These quotations are, of course, purely nominal, and may be altered when word is given for official dealings.

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Washington Sees Wide Reaction To Gold Suspension by Britain

Impetus Expected to Proposals for Extension of Debt Holiday and War Debt Reductions; Bimetalism Revival Predicted

By RICHARD L. STROUT
Staff Correspondent

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21—Great Britain's action in suspending gold payments is conceded by commentators throughout official cricles here to hold tremendous financial significance for the entire world. Indication are that President Hoover had been forewarned of the move. The first reaction here is one of relief that at last the development that had been hanging heavy over the markets for weeks has occurred, so that the financial ship can right itself on a new basis.

Practically without exception, administration officials refuse to speak for direct quotation, though everywhere is found the most profound interest in the possible deevlopments. Primary interest is concerned with whether the six-months suspension of the gold redemption act means that Great Britain will undertake a permanent revaluation of the pound at a lower level.

Some immediate developments of the move seen here are:

Tremendous impetus will be given in the United States to proposals for extending the debt holiday and reducing war debts.

Revival of proposals for bimetalism, or a "controlled currency" in which the gold is varied in relation to price indices.

Aid to Bonus Opposition

Direct aid to President Hoover in his spectacular personal fight against the bonus before the American Legion convention.

Cheaper cost of British goods and consequent assistance to England in the export market.

Repercussions in the European "neutral countries," Holland and Switzerland, which widely hold British securities.

In general, the immediate reaction here seems to be relief that a step had been taken which might clear the atmosphere. It is asserted by high officials that the step had been shown to be absolutely essential by the last few days in the stock market in London and that an opportunity would now be given for the real sources of British wealth, courage and industries to have their effect. Meanwhile the Bank of England rate has gone from 4½ to 6 per cent, while the Federal Reserve rate remains at 1½ per cent, the lowest on record.

The present position in England is seen as the outcome of the accumulation of two-thirds of the world's gold in the United States and France, taken with a loss of confidence in the currency of other countries as the world depression continued, which recently caused vast withdrawals of short-term credits, first from Germany, and more recently even from Holland. This has brought quick demands for the money invested by these countries, at London. London has been the world's banking center until recently, and transactions there, it is said, have been conducted on a comparatively small amount of gold—which has now shown itself to be too small.

Moratorium Extension

It is believed here that the sudden financial development in Great Britain, which one high official described as probably the most important single event since the World War, will increase the already tremendous pressure on the White House to extend the one-year moratorium on war debts for several more years. It is certain that today the advocates of cancellation of these debts by the United States were heard more prominently than ever before. "Wipe them out, accept the loss and start anew!" is the statement heard in many quarters.

At the same time it is expected to give tremendous force to President Hoover's personal appeal to the soldiers to forgo further demands on the Federal Treasury. The so-called "dole," it is reasoned here, is to be blamed partly for England's troubles, and any indication that a similar favored class or group shall be built up in the United States is likely to have hard sledding at the present juncture, with the English situation dramatically in view, it is pointed out.

The breakdown in the gold standard in the British domestic field was also hailed by advocates of silver as a chance for the revival of bimetallism. The prospect is believed open for a tremendous drive for this proposal, which opponents still denounce as a false panacea. At the same time, the obvious failure of the gold standard to give the world stable prices will open the way to renewed demands for a "pegged" money, the unit of which shall have its weight in gold shifted, to offset price fluctuations.

Reëvaluation Questioned

The most far-reaching economic developments are seen as possible in Great Britain itself It is too soon to comment on this, observers here declare. It must first be known whether the MacDonald Government intends to reëvaluate the pound. The pound—practically the only war-time European currency that was pushed back to par after the war, in 1929, with exchange value of $4.86⅝—might be permanently lowered, it was said. At one time, about 1919, it was down to $3.50, it is recalled. The franc, it is pointed out, has been pegged at far below its pre-war value, while the old mark dropped out altogether.

To reduce the value of the pound now would mean a direct tax on every owner of negotiable paper, based on English currency. It would be a tax on every Englishman, levied against the national pocketbook. Despite the fact that it would lower the standard of living, it is declared that it might have certain advantages. With one blanket motion much of England's indebtedness would be wiped out and the nation could reënter the export markets with cheaper wages, and cheaper goods. It is pointed out, for example, that the obliteration of the pre-war German mark left Germany without a national debt.

On the other hand, the effects of such a move would be fraught with huge sacrifices, and in the international field might have dangerous repercussions. The present halt on the outflow of gold has been taken with a proviso that it does not affect government obligations payable in foreign currencies.

At present, England is credited with $35,000,000,000 investments abroad; one-third roughly in the United States, a third in Latin America and China, and the balance in the Empire. With these substantial resources alone, Great Britain has huge potential reserve of wealth, it is declared. With such stakes abroad, Great Britain cannot afford to endanger the situation, it is held in some quarters, by carrying its demonetization from the domestic to the international field.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House over the week-end were the following:

Miss Dorothea Liedemann, Jersey City, N. J.
Mrs. Liedemann, Jersey City, N. J.
Mr. Liedemann, Jersey City, N. J.
Mrs J. A. Phillips, Terre Haute, Ind.
J. A. Phillips, Terre Haute, Ind.
Miss Elizabeth Deaver, Jacksonville, Fla.
Beatrice T. Jackson, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Margaret M. Wilson, Boston, Mass.
William Crown Abrams, San Francisco, Calif.
John H. Smith, London, Eng.
Jacob Matthiesen, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Rosa Matthiesen, Chicago, Ill.
Horst P. Klauka, Hamburg, Ger.
Mrs. Henry H. Clapp, Philadelphia, Penna.
Henry H. Clapp, Philadelphia, Penna.
Mrs. J. Laurenza Furst Hinkens, Milwaukee, Wis.
Miss Katherine Hinkens, Milwaukee, Wis.
Harry L. Bender, Trenton, N. J.
George Lebold Jr., Conshohocken, Penna.
Mrs. A. Ella King, Corry, Penna.
Mrs. Jessie King Newton, Corry, Penna.
Mrs. N. S. Campbell, Steinbach, Manitoba, Can.
Miss Eugenie G. Bearns, Greenwich, Conn.

SUNDAY

William S. Waldron, Kansas City, Mo.
Edward Kyle, Lakewood, Ohio.
Mrs. Vera Bradley, Grand Rapids, Mich.
Mrs. Eric Stron, Grand Rapids, Mich.
Mrs. Zerlena R. Hollander, New Orleans, La.
Mrs. Eldred H. Warner, Kansas City, Mo.
A. A. Warner, Kansas City, Mo.
William Mendoza, New York, N. Y.
Herbert A. Weiss, Rockville Centre, N. Y.
A. G. Field, London, Eng.
F. M. Field, London, Eng.
Ethel Nordstrom, Minneapolis, Minn.
Mrs. Polly Marriott, Weehawken, N. J.
F. W. Plumb, West Reading, Penna.
R. Ray Hall, Hutchinson, Kan.
Leo A. Duval, North Grosvenor Dale, Conn.
Mrs. Mary K. Middleton, Belsay Castle, Eng
Miss Katharine E. Middleton, Paris, France.
Mrs. Florence E. Lott Yoerger, Brooklyn, N. Y.
George Yoerger, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Donald Armstrong, Detroit, Mich.

Currency 'Backed' By Gold Standard

By the Associated Press

The gold standard of exchange normally is in use by virtually every civilized nation of the world. It is predicated on the fact that paper money of a country's bank of issue is redeemable in gold on demand.

The suspension of gold payments in Great Britain means the Bank of England is not bound now under an act of Parliament of 1925 to buy gold bullion of stipulated standards for £3 17s. 10½d. per trpy ounce. This in effect has resulted in the British pound sterling being equivalent normally to $4.86⅝.

In the foreign exchange market, recently with the pound sterling available below its gold parity, in relation to other currencies, it has been profitable for banks to acquire sterling pounds in the market, convert them into gold at parity, and then convert the gold into other currencies by exporting the gold.

The pound sterling was pegged in New York during the war at $4.76. It reached this artificial height by means of securities sale of dollars held by British citizens.

In 1919 it was decided to remove the support, and the sterling dropped, until finally in 1919 it hit a new low of $3.19.

The gold standard has been adopted by most every country since the war.

YUCATAN HENEQUEN FIBER

MERIDA, Yucatan, Sept. 21 (By U. P.)—Sale of 150,000 bales of henequen fiber to the International Harvester Company of Chicago was announced Saturday by the Yucatan Henequen Producers' Coöperative. The deal involves approximately $1,500,000. It was considered as a very important contribution toward improving business conditions in the peninsula.

BRITAIN TO FILL OBLIGATIONS, SALTER ASSURES

Foreign Gold in Custody Not Restricted—Banks to Do Ordinary Business

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, Sept. 21.—A reparations conference or other drastic measures designed to meet the financial crisis will be hastened by Great Britain's departure from the gold standard, it was generally felt here, as Sir Arthur Salter for his government made a grave statement before the Assembly committee today concerning the British position. To group delegates, tense with excitement caused by the news of the British decision and of the closing of most European stock exchanges, Sir Arthur Salter affirmed solemly, in the name of his Goverment, that Britain would meet its obligations.

He repeated the official government statement of events and measures concerned in the departure from the gold standard. Then, in an attempt to assuage mounting apprehensions he addressed particular assurance to the delegates of all the countries gathered here.

Internal Sotuation Sound

He said: "Firstly, the record of Great Britain since the war shows that it has been determined to honor its obligations in full and that it will continue to do so. Secondly, Great Britain's internal position is wholly sound, thanks to the sacrifices it has made to secure a balanced budget. Thirdly, the immediate crisis was due to the wholesale liquidation of investments in foreign markets, which forced Britain to protect itself. Fourthly, banks remain open for ordinary business, which will be continued on entirely normal lines."

Sir Arthur added an important guarantee: "No restrictions whatever are being placed on the free disposal of gold held in safe custody in Britain on behalf of foreign customers, nor on gold sent to that country for custody on foreign account or for sale in the market."

Way Open to Revision

The comments of many expert foreign observers here are to the effect that the British decision relative to its gold standard, by convincing the world of the criticalness of the present position, will hasten a solution through the revision of international obligations.

A swift repercussion came today in the very committee before which Sir Arthur made his considered statement, when Dr. Hendrik Colijn of the Netherlands, representing a country severely hit by the British crisis, insisted that debts must soon be revised. This subject, often avoided by speakers anxious to preserve agreement between two groups of powers, Dr. Colijn said, must be bravely approached.

It is well known that Sir Arthur had intended to make a sensational speech upon the debt situation, but he was prevented from doing so by the swift change of events in Great Britain.

There is a widespread feeling in League circles that concerted action should be taken to prevent the British crisis from spreading to other countries, where a collapse might have even more disastrous effects.

M. Pierre Etienne Flandin of France is unfortunately absent from Geneva today, but the fact that the League is in session may make possible a rapid mobilization of international forces. One more evidence of a growing demand for debt revisions is expected shortly in the report of the League's Finance Committee, upon which Mr. Norman Davis of the United States sits.

Its examination of the financial crisis in Austria and Hungary confirms the report of the Wiggin commission that political measures leading to revision are indispensable.

Nine Nations Now On Bullion Basis

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Sept. 21—Great Britain was one of 10 countries having a gold bullion standard. Nine countries are on what is called a gold exchange basis whereby instead of being bound to sell gold when asked they may if they wish, offer the buyer foreign currencies or certain recognized foreign securities.

The nine remaining gold bullion countries are the United States, France, Belgium, Denmark, Japan, the Netherlands, Norway, South Africa and Sweden. The nine gold exchange countries are Austria, Chile, Czechoslovakia, Greece, Hungary, Poland, Italy, Roumania and Switzerland. Germany was also on this basis until the recent crisis there which was partly blamed for Britain's troubles today.

The remaining nations are not on a gold basis, though in most cases exchanges have been more or less "pegged" by action of the authorities. The latter countries and those on a gold exchange basis are expected to have considerable trouble in keeping their currencies stable because much of their central banks' assets are in sterling and sterling securities.

CRUDE RUBBER STOCKS GAIN

LONDON, Sept. 21—Stocks of rubber in London on Sept. 19 totaled 81,048 tons, an increase of 37 tons over the preceding week. Liverpool stocks were 55,023 tons, an increase of 233 tons.

INDIA'S MONEY TO REMAIN ON STERLING BASIS

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Sept. 21—The British Government has decided to maintain India's present currency standard on a sterling basis so that the rupee will fluctuate with any changes in the exchange value of the pound which may result from Britain's going off the gold standard.

The announcement was made by Sir Samuel Hoare, Secretary of State for India, at a meeting of the federal structure committee of the round table assembled at St. James Palace today, when the normal agenda was interrupted to enable the government policy to be declared.

Some apprehension is felt in informed circles as to the effect this tying of the rupee to the pound will have on the political situation in India. Since fixing of the rupee by statute at 18d., sterling in India has been synonymous with gold, and for exchange has been based on sterling. Indian trade is financed through the sterling, and the greater part of India's external obligations is in terms of sterling.

Now, however, the value of the rupee no longer is stable and this is bound to react on India's overseas trade.

In announcing the Government decision to retain the repee on a sterling basis, Sir Samuel said: "I am satisfied that this is the right course for India, and is most conducive to Indian interests." He maintained that to follow gold, and so to increase the sterling value of the rupee at this juncture is out of the question. The Government of India will therefore continue its policy under which stability in terms of sterling has in the past been secured.

Sir Samuel urged them to stand by the rupee, contending, "the break in the rupee exchange, on which the structure of India's finance is built would create a financial and economic crisis of the first magnitude."

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TWO QUESTIONS COME TO FRONT IN GOLD CRISIS

(Continued from Page 1)

bold to assert that many of the items on Britain's crisis would not have been written if a different financial policy had been followed. What most people think of as causes, in other words, I think of as consequences.

This monetary policy has produced a creditor topheaviness in Great Britain. Economic society is broadly divided into debtors and creditors. If they get out of balance as they do when prices fall, there is always trouble and society remains unstable until foreclosures, bankruptcies, liquidations and settlements have pruned away some of the effect, and a new equilibrium has been regained.

The system then starts off again until a variation in prices again sets up a disequilibrium. The consequent readjustments mean that the hardest pressed among the debtors go under and the creditors forgo some of their debts.

Only Added to Burden

In only Great Britain was the creditor topheaviness produced by the war perpetuated. This was done by making the pound sterling worth its pre-war equivalent in gold. In this way all the internal war debts were not only validated but were made vastly more burdensome, because all other commodities had increased in value, and it was an artificial arrangement.

The war shifted every belligerent save the United States off the gold standard. A paper standard came into vogue instead. Thus the currencies bore a relation to each other determined solely by natural demand and supply, that is, after artificial war-time "pegging" by loans had been abandoned. When left free to find its own level, the pound sterling sank in terms of the only major unit left on the gold standard, namely, the dollar. This is the easiest method of gauging its ratio with gold. In pre-war days, when both countries had the fixed relation determined by their statutory equivalents in gold, one pound sterling exchanged for $4.8655.

British policy in 1920 aimed at the improvement of sterling in terms of the dollar. To do this the reverse process of war-time currency inflation had to be undertaken. Deflation became the order of the day. Pounds must not be so plentiful. To put the same thought in another way, commodity prices must fall. Then, on the supply and demand rule, pounds would become dearer in dollars.

Deflation, as the world knows, is not pleasant. Britain grinned and bore it. The British pulled in their belts so successfully that by 1925 the pound had improved to $4.40, or 10 per cent below pre-war parity.

Still Another Aim

Then, one April morning in 1925, the British Government deemed the deflation had reached a point where it could link the pound to gold at some specified ratio. What should it be? Merely $4.40, its value at the time, or a proudful $4.86, its pre-war value? The Government decided to go back to the pre-war ratio. Once more the pound sterling became by statute worth $4.86. At such a policy-in-a-hurry, before a natural equilibrium had been reached, the world looked on and marvelled.

Revaluation on such a basis meant that all debt holders again held real instead of paper pounds, $4.86 pounds. This consequence, however, was seldom mentioned as an advantage to the debt holder. All the emphasis rested upon the national advantage. In the material sense, this was held to reside in the receipt of real pounds from the $20,000,000,000 of overseas investments remaining after the war.

But the major arguments revolved around what André Siegfried called an "almost mystical" basis. The first ingredient was pride. The fact that the early post-war pound had become so cheap in terms of dollars came as a very unpleasant blow to British finance. It was the pound sterling that should never vary! This was the currency that had stood for decades "as good as gold." Now that the war effect was over, it must be "as good as gold" again. In all the newspapers of the time may be found references to the urgency of making "the pound look the dollar in the face." Between 1920 and 1925 it was somewhere in the region of the dollar's waistline.

Delay Causes Anxiety

The slogan hummed through Lombard Street during those hard years. Anxiety grew on delay. It led to actions which France and the other exallies are still completely at a loss to understand. In 1922 Mr. Stanley Baldwin came to Washington to arrange the funding of the war debt to the United States, widely heralded as the great financial transaction of history. Such an operation was necessary as a preliminary to a return to gold, because it would turn uncertainty about Britain's commitments abroad into certainty. Mr. Baldwin arrived in Washington expecting to get a settlement based on an average interest rate of 2.5 per cent. Much to British chagin, he returned with 3.3 per cent, but, occupied as she was with her Sisyphean task at home, official England soon got over it.

To pride as the basis of the "almost mystical" arguments in favor of a return to gold must be added honesty. Honesty lay in the fulfillment of the promise to pay so many grains of gold for every unit of currency. Such a promise is implicit in every currency note and treasury bond issued by the state.

The intangible arguments were rounded off by an appeal to the desire for normality. Normality resided, according to the thesis of Lombard Street, not only in burying the war hatchet, but in getting back to business on a pre-war basis. The first illustration of this desire lay in the so-called Balfour note of 1922, which suggested an all-round cancellation of debts and reparations. Pending agreement to that effect, Lord Balfour stated that Great Britain would not collect more from its foreign debtors than was necessary to pay the United States.

These were the arugments which persuaded Great Britain to readopt the pound sterling at its pre-war valuation.

Dublin Is Concerned Over London Decision

DUBLIN, Irish Free State, Sept. 21 (AP)—Some £40,000,000 in Free State money invested in British securities was the cause of concern today in financial and official circles in view of the British decision to suspend the gold standard.

President Cosgrave held a conference at his home last night with Mr. Desmond Fitzgerald, Acting Finance Minister; Mr. J. J. McElligott, Secretary of the Finance Department; Mr. D. O'Hegarty, secretary of the Executive Council, and Mr. Joseph Brenne, chairman of the Currency Commission. The discussion lasted several hours.

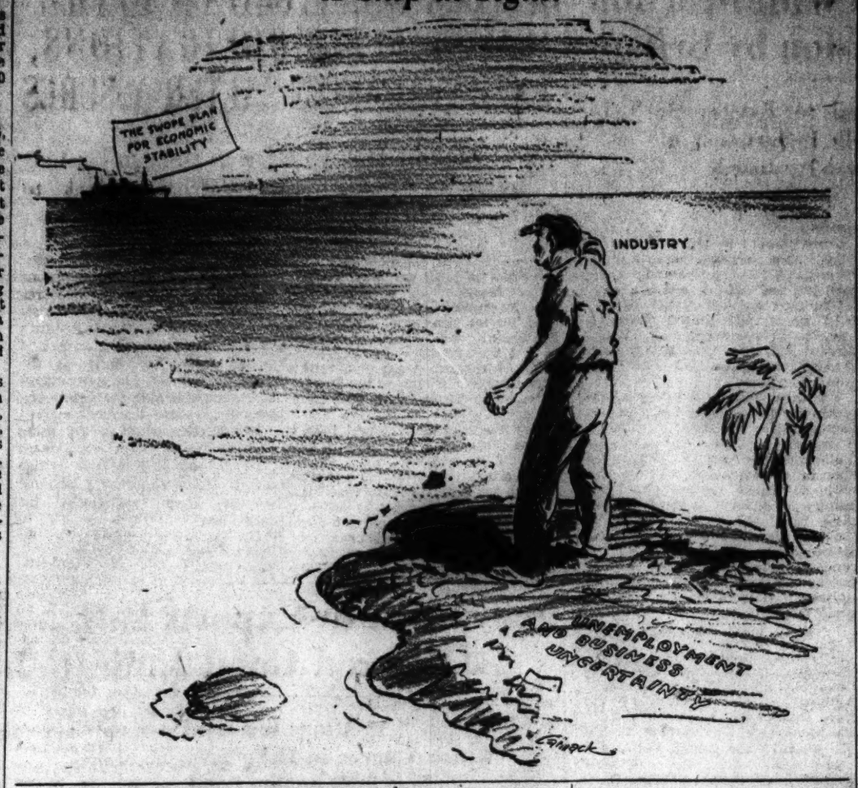
The Free State pound is attached to the pound sterling by voluntary arrangement with the Bank of England, but the Dublin Government is free at any time to terminate the arrangement.

Foreign Exchange Sale Is Forbidden in Austria

VIENNA, Sept. 21 (AP)—The Austrian Government at the conclusion of a Cabinet meeting today ordered the National Bank and other institutions not to sell foreign exchange. The purchase by private individuals of foreign currency, warrants or drafts also was forbidden.

The stock market, closed on account of Yom Kippur, probably will not reopen until further orders.

A Ship in Sight!



BRITAIN DROPS GOLD STANDARD, SHUTS EXCHANGE

(Continued from Page 1)

of Sweden advanced the discount rate from 4 to 5 per cent.

CALCUTTA, Sept. 21 (AP)—The stock exchange did not open today because of uncertainty following receipt of the news of Great Britain's temporary suspension of the gold standard.

BOMBAY, India, Sept. 21—The Bombay Stock Exchange was closed today as a result of the abandoning of the gold standard in Great Britain.

COPENHAGEN, Denmark, Sept. 21—The Stock Exchange did not open today as a consequence of Great Britain's suspension of the gold redemption of sterling.

NICE, France, Sept. 2 (AP)—British and American banks here were besieged by tourists when the pound exchange dropped today from 123 francs to about 100 francs. Banks refused to cash pound checks in francs for more than the actual requirements of tourists. The banks were buying pounds at 98 francs.

Reich Hopes Plight May Bring Balance Of Gold in World

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Sept. 21—Suspension of gold currency payments in Great Britain and the closing of the London Stock Exchange have kindled hope in Germany that the gravity of the British crisis will induce the nations to join in an immediate effort to distribute the world's gold more evenly.

German statesmen would welcome participation in an international conference for this purpose. It is recognized that the initiative for such a conference would have to come either from Washington or Paris, and it is likely that such a possibility will be canvassed by German and French statesmen when M. Pierre Laval and M. Aristide Briand arrive here Sunday.

Prompt and concrete measures are, in German opinion, critically demanded. These measures will have to include, it is believed here, either long-term moratorium or a drastic reduction of war debts, some release of the massed reserves of gold in America and France, more orderly regulation of international credit, and reduction of tariffs.

The first reaction to the report from London on the closing of the stock exchange was the decision to close the Berlin and other German Bourses. This step is not particularly regretted here, as conditions on the German Stock Exchange have become almost unbearable during the last two weeks. The needs for capital were leading to a superabundance of offers and a consequent fall in quotations to deplorably low levels.

It is now expected the German stock exchanges will remain closed for at least two weeks, possibly until the end of the year.

Dr. Jordan Noted For Peace Work

STANFORD UNIVERSITY, Calif., Sept. 21 (AP)—Dr. David Starr Jordan, chancellor emeritus of Stanford University, California, passed on here Saturday. He was born at Gainesville, N. Y., in 1851. He was perhaps best known through his connection with Stanford University, where he served as its first president in 1891, and later as chancellor.

Educator, author and lecturer, Dr. Jordan was considered as one of the foremost advocates of international peace. He wrote a number of books pointing to the wasteful results of conflicts between nations, and scores of times upon the lecture platform he propounded his theories, yet, when the United States entered the World War, he was among the first to accord full support to President Wilson.

Dr. Jordan was graduated from Cornell University in 1872 and from Indiana Medical College in 1875. Butler University honored him with the degree of Ph. D. in 1878. Later he received other degrees from various institutions of learning.

In recognition of his advocacy of international peace he was decorated by the Emperor of Japan with the Meiji Order of the Sacred Treasure. In 1924, Dr. Jordan represented the United States at the Pan-American food conference at Honolulu. The following year he returned to Honolulu to organize the Pan-American Research Institution. He received the Raphael Herman award of $25,000 in 1925 for the "best plan of education to develop international justice and friendship." He collaborated with Katherine Dunlap Cather in publishing two books entitled "Highlights of Geography," one volume dealing with Europe and the other with America.

CLUB ALUMINUM UTENSIL CO.

CHICAGO, Sept. 21—Club Aluminum Utensil Co. reports for the year ended June 30 net loss of $260,047 after all charges, compared with loss of $459,520 in the preceding fiscal year. Net sales were $1,846,274, compared with $2,538,123.

Common Action in Crisis Urged by British Press

Outside Causes and Results Are Stressed in Papers of All Parties—Opinion Divided on Possible Date for Return to Gold Standard

By Radio from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Sept. 21—Common action to stabilize the world's monetary situation is demanded by the majority of the leading newspapers here as a result of Britain's sudden determination to suspend the gold standard. The News Chronicle, which reflects the views of Sir Walter Layton, who is deep in the councils of both the Prime Minister and the Bank of England, stresses this angle in view of the fact that the British action may be followed by "financial depreciation in some of the countries financially strongest," currencies of which are to some degree dependent on the pound.

The Daily Express, under the guidance of Lord Beaverbrook, says defense of the gold standard should be left to France and America since these two countries between them hold two-thirds of the world's supply of this metal. "Moreover," it says, "if the gold standard goes in the British Empire and European countries, then gold in the Bank of France and the Federal Reserve Banks of America, becomes worthless—not worth the space it occupies in storage."

The Financial Times similarly declares, "The position has now been reached whereat the magnitude of the task of reëstablishing normal means of intercourse under proper conditions must be faced, not by Britain alone." The Financial Times adds: "The main reasons for Britain's leaving the gold standard is that foreigners, for no cause associated with our own internal condition have not only prevented gold from fulfilling its proper function in the settlement of international trade balances, but have also drawn largely upon our supplies for reasons peculiar to their own territories. The drain of gold from these shores has been steady and persistent for a long time past."

Wide divergence of opinion, however, is expressed as to whether, and if so when, Britain should return to the gold standard. Thus The Times, Conservative, says the National Government has been compelled to go off the gold standard with a balanced budget, though with an unbalanced trade account. "When that account has been balanced," it says, "as it will be, this country will return to the gold standard. And that it is determined to do, when conditions are propitious."

The News Chronicle, on the other hand, says, "The Government is face to face with certain new problems which must be decided promptly. Are we to aim at restoring the pound, which may for the moment decline severely to the pre-war figure, or are we to try to use our resources to hold it at the some lower level, and if so, at what? What are we to do in respect to our obligations toward India, whose currency is so intimately linked with our own?"

Similarly the Manchester Guardian, Liberal, says: "It is far too early to say yet at what point the pound should be pegged again to gold, or whether even gold is again to be our standard of value. Let us first see what happens to our currency under the more or less free play of economic forces."

Finally the Daily Herald, Labor, remarks: "Either America or France must release their hoards of sterilized gold and allow the old machinery to function properly, or other ways and means must be found of adjusting the balances of international trade."

ACTION SUSPENDS SUBSECTION TWO

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Sept. 21—Subsection 2 of the Gold Standard Act of 1925, which was suspended today, reads as follows:

"So long as the preceding subsection (absolving the Bank of England from having to pay gold in coins) remains in force, the Bank of England shall be bound to sell to any person who makes a demand in that behalf at the head office of the bank during office hours of the bank, and pays the purchase price in any legal tender, gold bullion at the price £3 17s. 10½d per ounce troy of gold of a standard fineness prescribed for gold coin by the Coinage Act of 1870, but only in the form of bars containing approximately 400 ounces troy of fine gold."

Despite subsection 1, various shipments of sovereigns have been made from time to time, but the practice was suspended last week.

PIONEER AND PACE MAKER

What car has pioneered more revolutionary improvements in mechanical design, during the past four years, than all other makes combined?

Studebaker.

Who put the vacuum tank out of business?

Studebaker. On July 23, 1927, when it pioneered the fuel pump.

Who put the back pressure muffler out of business?

Studebaker. On May 24, 1929, when it pioneered the mineral wool muffler.

Who took the roar out of carburetors?

Studebaker. On May 1, 1930, when it pioneered the carburetor silencer.

Who put momentum to work propelling motor cars?

Studebaker. On March 10, 1930, when it pioneered Free Wheeling.

What revolutionary advances in mechanical design have competing makes offered the public in the past four years?

Wake up, automobile buyers!

Buy a Studebaker—the pace-maker!

The Studebaker Corporation of America
South Bend, Indiana

Studebaker
Builder of Champions

The SERVANT *that Brings* JOY *into the Home*

EVEN after cooking a full-course dinner, at the end of the day, the Modern Housewife remains unflustered and unweary. Youthful, light-hearted, she presides at an attractive table.

The children have been bathed and dressed in neatly laundered clothes . . . the delightful meal is perfectly cooked. A delicious salad is served ice cold, as it should be . . . and there is a frozen dessert that makes Dad and the kids exclaim, "That's GREAT, Mother!"

How does she do it? How does she accomplish so much—and so *easily?*

GAS, the Modern Servant, has brought her this leisure, this freedom from labor. A Gas Refrigerator made possible that fine salad and that frozen dessert... Gas cooked that appetizing dinner... Gas kept piping hot water available for dishes, baths and laundry.

Through the whole day Gas adds, immeasurably, to the leisure and joy of living.

USE GAS THE BETTER FUEL

Visit any of the conveniently located neighborhood Showrooms of the Boston Consolidated Gas Company and see the latest in Gas Appliances that make both for comfort and convenience.

BOSTON CONSOLIDATED GAS COMPANY 100 Arlington Street BOSTON

● *There are other intensely practical uses for Gas, of course . . . In every nook and corner of the house. And where you see housewives unweary, happy, doing difficult work EASILY . . . GAS, the unrivaled servant, has been the problem-solver.*

INTERVIEWS WITH NEW ENGLAND BUSINESS—*No. 3*

THESE SALESMEN FOLLOW THEIR SAMPLES BY TELEPHONE

By a Leading Leather Dealer as told to a representative of the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company*

TWENTY-ONE of our salesmen located in the principal shoe centers of the country call on leather buyers about once in two weeks. Usually a sample of leather is ordered by telephone from the tannery or nearest warehouse. Then, timing his call just after the sample arrives, the salesman quotes prices, guarantees deliveries, and gets the order. The telephone might not take the place of the original visit, but it does save the salesman a second trip. And we find the telephone service speedy, dependable and economical for this sort of work.

*A. C. LAWRENCE LEATHER COMPANY, BOSTON

TELEPHONE service has been tremendously improved within the past few years. Millions have been spent to add circuits, to speed up connections and to improve transmission. And, instead of adding to the cost of telephone toll service, this improved service is given at a lower cost. Selling is a salesman's job. The telephone not only will help him get into communication with his customer; it will enable him to transmit his personality in so far as he chooses to express it by his voice. A good product, a good salesman, and good telephone service make an effective team.

Every business subscriber in New England is listed in the New England Business Telephone Directory, just distributed. Listings are arranged by states, and by business or profession. You'll locate prospects there.

NEW ENGLAND TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY

BASEL EFFECTS PROTECTION OF REICH'S CREDIT

Essential Corollary of Debt Holiday Is Achieved

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 21—Ratification of the recommendations of the recent Wiggin Committee at Basel coverinng Germany's short-term obligations to her foreign creditors has been effected by the deposit of agreements from the banks involved, according to a statement issued on Friday by the American Bankers' Committee in New York.

The agreement which is dated Sept. 17 to run for six months, provides for the gradual withdrawal according to plan of the $1,300,000,000 in short-term credits. It has already received the approval of the German Government, and bankers here consider that the removal of the uncertainty of withdrawals, which had been hanging over the country until exchange control was instituted, will give an impetus to German trade.

The credits affected, $650,000,000 of which are owed to American banks, include acceptance credits, time deposits, overdrafts, and various forms of short-term advances. One of the clauses of the inter-bank agreement provides for a postponement clause in the event that the repayments disturb the exchanges.

After representation has been made to the Bank for International Settlements, foreign creditors will agree to postponements of payments for one month, though each creditor reserves the right to demand that the Reichsbank will hold the money due him in trust, for transfer across the exchanges when stability has been achieved.

In announcing that the plan had come into effect, Mr. F. Abbot Goodhue, president of the International Acceptance Bank, said: "It was pointed out that the agreement means the continuation of the credits granted by the respective countries to Germany for the financing of Germany's world trade, a successful operation which is important not only to it but to its creditors as well.

"It would be a mistake to look upon this transaction as a freezing transaction inasmuch as the underlying transactions which will be financed will be running business based upon import or export transactions, which will be self-liquidating and form the basis for eligible bills which can be purchased by or rediscounted with the Federal Reserve Banks."

The "standstill agreement" has its origin in a proposal made by President Hoover to the seven-power conference which met in London from July 20 to July 23. The statesmen recommended that concerted measures should be taken by the independent banks to maintain their present lines of credit in Germany.

To consider the suggestion a committee of bankers met at Basel in August under the chairmanship of Mr. Albert H. Wiggin, chairman of the governing board of the Chase National Bank. In their report, commonly known as the Wiggin report, besides recommending a "standstill" agreement the bankers considered the allied subject of a long-term loan to Germany. They stated that no such move could be made until the governments had taken the necessary measures "for bringing about such conditions as will allow financial operations to bring to Germany—and thereby to the world—sorely needed assistance."

British Sailors Submit Figures To Naval Courts

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Sept. 21—Courts of inquiry opened today at the Portsmouth, Plymouth and Chatham naval bases to investigate alleged cases of hardship that they say would be caused by proposed cuts of seamen's pay in the Royal Navy.

These courts are endeavoring to effect settlement of complaints which caused recent extensive breaches of naval discipline. The local naval commander-in-chief presided in each court.

Meanwhile the men have been filling in forms supplied to each individual, showing on one side the present and proposed pay and allowances, and on the other the extent of the commitments for such purposes, as supporting relatives and paying installments upon home mortgages and for furniture.

Austria Releases State Prisoners

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA, Sept. 21—Prince Ruediger Starhemberg, former Minister, and three Heimwehr generals, first arrested charged with high treason in connection with the recent Heimwehr Putsch in Styria, have been acquitted and unexpectedly released. The Left press is somewhat apprehensive at what it calls "ill-timed leniency." Dr. Johann Schober, Foreign Minister and Vice-Chancellor, however, assures the Monitor representative that state authority is firmly established.

The Government, he declares, has the army, the police and the gendarmerie at its back and is equal to any situation. Impartial observers hold that the break was caused not only by political agitators and false rumors, but was also an expression of nation-wide depression and economic distress. Gradual settlement of the economic and financial crisis would, it is held, alleviate political unrest.

RALLY FOLLOWS STOCK DECLINE IN NEW YORK

(Continued from Page 1)

British Treasury on Aug. 28 had been exhausted. What was in doubt before the suspension took place was whether the $200,000,000 credit which the French extended to Britain at the same time was in a similarly exhausted condition.

It may now be taken for granted that practically all the $400,000,000 credit has either been used up, or earmarked for future commitments, according to bankers in touch with Lombard Street. Otherwise the British would not have suspended gold payments. It would have been impossible, according to the view here, for Britain to borrow any more money on the New York market. Already Federal Reserve authorities are under scrutiny from Washington for locking up millions of dollars in Europe.

As for the private banks, these are becoming more chary about extending their lines of credit either in foreign countries or at home, in view of the press of the domestic situation.

It is not clear how much American short-term money is outstanding in London, but Wall Street does not believe that it is excessive, as it has been known for a long time that most of the foreign balances in the British market were held by the French. Some bankers put the American share at about $50,000,000. In Germany the conditions were reversed. France held a small amount, whereas, according to the Wiggin report, the American share was $650,000,000.

Some idea of the strain under which the pound has labored in the last few weeks is furnished by this morning's quotations of the British currency. The opening was $4, though parity is about $4.86¼, at which sterling stood on Saturday.

Comparisons are circulating in Wall Street between the present quotations and quotations before and after the British went back to the gold standard in 1925. At that time the pound was worth $4.40, to which level it had been hoisted from $3.20 in 1920. During the war the British kept the pound sterling pegged at the pre-war parity of $4.86¼ in the manner in which they have kept it pegged in the last few weeks.

They borrowed large sums of money in New York which was placed at the disposal of banking agents in this city who intervened with offers from the fund whenever pound sterling showed any tendency to sag. After the war the artificial support was removed and the pound sterling was allowed to find its own natural level, until the British Government in 1920 started to undertake the necessary deflation measures at home with the view of raising the currency to its pre-war exchange value.

Wall Street fully admits that the pressure which the British countered by their recent loan operations came originally from the foreign holders of sterling balances. The last figures of these balances, according to informed bankers, was £1,250,000,000, which was given by the Royal Committee under Lord MacMillan as the total for March of this year.

How much of this vast sum has been withdrawn is a matter of guesswork. There can be no doubt, however, that heavy drafts have been made upon it. In meeting the run, the British have not only exhausted the $125,000,000 credit which the Federal Reserve Bank of New York extended Aug. 1 and the $400,000,000 Franco-American loans extended by private banks on Aug. 28, but they have used an unknown amount of their own liquid resources.

Foreign Blame Doubted

Observers here doubt whether all the trouble can be traced to foreign withdrawals. For proof they point to the paragraphs in the British Government's statement referring to domestic withdrawals. In Wall Street's opinion, this is unquestionably the crux of the situation of the last week or two. In spite of the hugeness of the foreign balances in London, the pressure on the pound sterling could not have been sustained without the aid of home capital seeking to escape abroad, it is contended.

The statement from the board, which was signed by Mr. Richard Whitney, president of the exchange, said:

"In previous times of emergency and stress the governing committee always has had the loyal support and sincere coöperation of its members, and it is confident that a similar attitude will be maintained at this time.

"The committee on business conduct will require all members to report, in detail, daily, beginning today, all short positions carried and for whose account."

Section 4, Article 17, of the exchange constitution reads as follows:

"Purchases or sales of securities or offers to purchase or sell securities, made for the purpose of upsetting the equilibrium of the market and bringing about a condition of demoralization in which prices will not fairly reflect market values, are forbidden, and any member who makes or assists in making any such purchases or sales or offers to purchase or sell with knowledge of the purpose thereof, or who, with such knowledge, shall be a party to or assist in carrying out any plan or scheme for the making of such purchases or sales or offers to purchase or sell, shall be deemed to be guilty of an act inconsistent with just and equitable principles of trade."

Montreal and Toronto Keep Exchanges Open

TORONTO, Sept. 21 (AP)—Montreal and Toronto Stock Exchanges, including the Toronto Mining Exchange, opened as usual this morning. It was understood trading will be on a restricted basis.

The Toronto Stock Exchange committee announced that in trading today transactions would be "at or above Saturday's closing or the last previous quotations."

London's Plan Similar To Reform in Mexico

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 21 (AP)—News of abandonment of the gold standard by Great Britain was received with great interest in official circles today as the new English policy is similar in many respects to the monetary reform adopted last July by Mexico.

Mexico ruled gold entirely from circulation and while a theoretical gold standard still prevails, all business is done in silver coin. Predictions that the change would send the silver peso to its intrinsic value of more than eight to the dollar have not been borne out.

Chicago Exchange Open

CHICAGO, Sept. 21 (AP)—The board of governors of the Chicago Stock Exchange met in extraordinary session at 8:15 a. m today and decided to keep the exchange open as usual. Mr. Paul H. Davis, president, issued the brief statement after the conference: "We find it neither necessary nor advisable to close the exchange today," he said. "The governors adopted a resolution forbidding short selling during the emergency."

MEXICO PUSHES SALE OF NATIVE PRODUCTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO CITY—The campaign against "profiteering" as the result of the new monetary law is continuing. General Rafael E. Melgar, president of the Nationalist Campaign Committee of the Chamber of Deputies, has written José Cruz y Celis, president of the National Confederation of Chambers of Commerce, seeking the coöperation of the confederation in combating high prices of native products.

General Melgar contends that the increasing by some firms of prices of Mexican-produced goods, serves to defeat the very purpose of the new law. It discourages instead of encourages consumption of national products, on which Mexico's future economic stability rests, he said. The general asked the Confederation of Chambers of Commerce to exert its influence to prevent retailers from charging excessive prices for native goods, and to aid manufacturers in producing commodities equal to or better than imported products.

ALESSANDRI STATES AIM TO LEAD CHILE

SANTIAGO, Chile, Sept. 21 (AP)—Former President Arturo Alessandri announced Saturday he would accept the nomination of the Democratic Party for President. The announcement was made in an address from the balcony of a newspaper office and followed a mass meeting in the Plaza Itali.

Señor Alessandri began his campaign Saturday with an attack on the Cosach nitrate combine, in which American capital is largely represented, and on foreign bankers. He said if he were elected he would see to it that the nitrate combine was dissolved and that the industry was returned to native Chilean control.

SWEDISH DISCOUNT RATE RAISED

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 21—The Bank of Sweden raised its discount rate from 4 per cent to 5 per cent following the advance in the Bank of England rate.

KELLOGG WARNS AGAINST PUBLIC EXTRAVAGANCES

Voices Faith in Ability of Britain to Meet Financial Crisis

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 21—Great Britain is facing its financial problems courageously and will stem the tide that has set against it, declared Dr. Frank B. Kellogg, American member of the Permanent Court of International Justice, upon his return here from The Hague on the Rotterdam, of the Holland-America Line, yesterday.

The United States should take a lesson from what has happened in England, he said, and not draw too heavily upon its financial resources to pay for federal, state and local extravagance.

"The whole world must get down to a basis of governmental economy, and the people have got to economize and encourage thrift," said Mr. Kellogg. "The World War induced the expansion of production by every means through improved machines and improved methods of business, so that when the depression came it was followed by unemployment and hard times.

"This condition is not going to be corrected by further public extravagance, increased taxation or the issuing of fixed obligations of the Government, national or state. You ask what is the remedy? Economy—national and state and municipal. Governmental extravagance and heavy taxation was the cause of the depression.

"Borrowing large sums of money is not going to correct this condition; it may temporarily bridge over the dangers of a financial collapse in various countries but the only permanent remedy is economy in expenditures. It is certain that a part of the program of economy should be world reduction in armaments."

Dr. Kellogg was hesitant to discuss at length the Sino-Japanese situation.

"I do not see any danger of war between Japan and China," he said. "Japan is peacefully inclined and I believe would go the limit to avoid a conflict and I think that China will too. The clashing in Manchuria is sporadic."

Dr. Kellogg will spend a few days in New York before returning to his home in St. Paul.

Prices Rise as Exports Fall, Declared Good Indication

Trade Slump Here Means Increased Activity Abroad Which Returns in Debt Payment Money Lost in Outgoing Commerce

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21—Two business developments that at any other time might seem disadvantageous to American industries are today being considered here with the greatest interest, as possible indications of better times ahead.

Instead of a so-called "favorable" balance of trade, figures put out by the Commerce Department for the past month show for the first time in many years an "unfavorable" balance.

In the second place, figures given out today by the Labor Department show that wholesale prices went up in August.

The paradox of the business world is that an "unfavorable balance"—namely receiving more goods from abroad than are bought by the United Stattes, on one hand, and an increase in the cost of goods, on the other, really may be highly favorable developments.

Taking the first matter of imports and exports, business men point out that the United States has been receiving millions of dollars worth of gold from abroad just because the foreign countries could not pay in goods. America exported more goods than she received. The result was the inflow of gold, increased indebtedness to the United States and a situation that got worse instead of better in the Old World.

In August, on the other hand, for the first month in any year, since 1926, the United States imported $1,000,000 more goods than it exported. By just that much, it is pointed out here, the debts which are owed to the United States abroad were reduced in the past month. Some economists go so far as to say that the United States, in the view of the present debt situation, cannot hope to continue the big exports which have distinguished its commerce from time immemorial.

On the other hand the reversal of the downward price trend of wholesale goods comes as an extremely satisfying thing to big business. Prices slumped during the first months of the depression, but in the past few weeks have been stiffening. Now an actual increase is reported.

It has been found in depressions in the past, however, that sometimes at the first sign of rising prices, buyers flood the market with accumulated orders. It is hoped that the situation will be so in the present case.

"Farm products as a group averaged slightly more than 2 per cent below July prices. Decided decreases took place in corn, oats, cotton and hay, with smaller declines recorded for rye, sheep, lambs, light hogs, onions, and potatoes. Increases were shown for calves, cows, steers, live poultry, eggs, lemons, oranges and beans.

"Price decreases among foods were reported for butter, cheese, fresh and cured beef, hams, dressed veal, and dressed poultry, resulting in a net increase of nearly 1 per cent for the group as a whole. Food articles averaging lower than in July were bacon, coffee, smoked and canned salmon, mutton, cured pork, condensed and evaporated milk, lard and rice.

"In the group of textile products, cotton goods and other textiles showed further price decreases, while silk and rayon and woolen and worsted goods showed little or no change in average prices. The group as a whole decreased nearly 2 per cent within the month.

"Marked increases in the price of petroleum products caused a rise of 7 per cent in the fuel and lighting group as a whole. Anthracite and bituminous coal advanced slightly with no change taking place in coke.

"Among metals there were negligible decreases in iron and steel products and other metal products with a larger decrease for nonferrous metals. Automobiles and agricultural implements showed no change from the July level; whereas a slight decrease was recorded for the group as a whole.

"Lumber, brick and paint materials continued to move downward in August."

EDGE ASSURES LAVAL OF WELCOME IN U. S.

PARIS, Sept. 21 (AP)—Mr. Walter E. Edge, the American Ambassador, called on Premier Pierre Laval today and informed him that if the Premier found it possible to visit President Hoover at Washington, the President would be delighted to have him come.

It was understood that no invitation was conveyed by the Ambassador. The meeting was thought to have been merely for informal examination of a suggestion in the French press that a consultation between President Hoover and the French Premier would be helpful at the present stage of world affairs.

BRITISH ACTION BRINGS ADVANCE IN COMMODITIES

Banks Report Business as Usual—Increase in Exports Forecast

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Sept. 21—Commodity markets here, almost without exception, opened considerably higher as the result of the Government's action in suspending the gold standard. This is due to the fact that most of these articles are imported, so the fall in the value of sterling means Britain will have to pay more for them.

American cotton at Liverpool jumped 44 points to 4.2. Rubber rose three-sixteenths of a penny. Metals also advanced sharply.

The Stock Exchange, of course, closed in accordance with the Government order. When it reopens industrial shares are expected to be marked up and sterling securities down.

Foreign exchange agents found themselves facing a difficult situation this morning as no official rates for sterling were quoted. In general, transactions were limited to £5. Rates for such amounts were 100 francs for the pound, compared with parity of 124; the mark was 18 to the pound instead of 20, and the dollar $4.20, instead of $4.86.

Banks throughout the country report business as usual. Indeed, many financiers are rather relieved than otherwise, as they feel that going off the gold standard is bound to react favorably on exports.

GAME CONSERVATION COURSE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—The North Carolina State College of Agriculture and Engineering this year will offer instruction in game conservation and management. It is said this will make State the first college in America and the second institution of any kind to offer this kind of instruction.

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Sudanette
The finest, silkiest Cotton Fabric!
Exclusive in Norfolk with
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Better Furniture for Less—Always
Compare Quality and Prices—Always!

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Giving brilliant newness to dull and tarnished silver is but one of the things that Wright's accomplishes . . . swiftly and easily. Its usefulness seems endless.
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THE SUPER-O'NEILL'S
Boy's Suit
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is our idea of a truly splendid suit for a "regular" boy. Blue cheviot or mixtures, vest and extra knickers.
Sizes 7 to 18

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PINAFORE
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Watch for Further Surprise Notices!

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AFTER 6 MONTHS IN N. Y.
ORIGINAL CAST AND CHORUS
Eves. 50c to $3—Wed. Mats. 50c to $2
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SHOUSE FAVORS DRY LAW CHANGE AS PARTY PLANK

Democratic Leader Puts Relief for Unemployed First on Program

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21—A proposed platform for the Democratic Party appeared today in the current issue of the Democratic Bulletin, organ of the Woman's National Democratic Club, backed by Mr. Jewett Shouse, chairman of the Democratic National Executive Committee. Mr. Shouse advocated downward revision of the present tariff act, abolition of the Federal Farm Board, and revision of the Volstead Act to permit light wine and beer.

Other planks in the program advocate immediate enactment of the vetoed Wagner bill providing for the establishment of public employment offices throughout the country, a policy of greater coöperation with other nations in foreign affairs, opposition to the use of injunctions in labor disputes, rigid economy in government expenditures, adequate regulation of business, and correction of abuses in the public utility field, assuring to the people the preservation of the sources of power.

The Bulletin says the program represents purely the personal opinion of Mr. Shouse, who wrote it at the request of the periodical.

Funds for Unemployed

Although it was issued as a personal opinion, the official capacity within the Democratic Party of the author is considered here to lend more weight than might otherwise be attributable to such an announcement.

Precedence is given to the plank on unemployment. Besides enactment of the Wagner bill it calls for appropriations to make effective the two previous Wagner bills providing for the compilation of accurate unemployment statistics, and advance planning of public works, appropriation of additional sums to cover the cost of further public works, passage of unemployment insurance legislation by the various states and careful study of further legislation to limit the recurrence of periods of depression.

The tariff plank demands "revision of the most unwise schedules of the tariff enormity known as the Smoot-Hawley tariff act." It also seeks restoration to Congress of all power to fix tariff schedules, and negotiations undertaken with foreign governments to prevent retaliatory and reprisal duties in the future.

Farm Board Opposed

Repeal of the legislation setting up the Federal Farm Board is part of the agricultural relief plank which also provides for reduction of duties on commodities the farmer buys, orderly marketing of farm products, the establishment of warehouse credits at low interest rates and of machinery for maintaining profitable domestic prices.

Prohibition has fourth place on the platform with a preamble denouncing the unsatisfactoriness of existing conditions. It then recommends modification of the Volstead Act by Congress, but immediately declares that the open saloon was an economic evil of the worst type which must not be allowed to return.

The Democratic Party, it said, should also pledge itself to submit to the people some form of referendum on the prohibition question. It suggested that this should take the line of state control of the liquor problem to conform with Jeffersonian doctrines.

Under the titles, foreign relations, labor, fiscal affairs, business and power, the platform also dealt with these problems in conformity with the opinions which have emanated from Democratic headquarters here during the past summer.

Muscle Shoals Sale Rights Held Legal

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21 (AP) — Legal advisers of the newly organized Federal-State Muscle Shoals Commission have concluded, after preliminary investigation, that the executive branch of the Government may sell or lease the huge war-time nitrate and power plant under existing legislation.

An opinion will be sought of the Attorney-General, however, to determine if this can be done without ratification by Congress.

Dam No. 2 of the plant on the Tennessee River would be an exception, in the commission attorneys' opinion, under the law through which they feel the plant may be sold as war-time property. Leasing of this dam could be effected, they believe, through the Federal Power Commission, if the War Department chooses to turn it over to them.

In scanning legislation affecting Muscle Shoals the commission advisers studied the National Defense Act, the Federal Waterpower Act and an Act of July, 1919, providing the Government may sell any plant or factories acquired after the declaration of war with Germany, April 6, 1917.

In addition to the seven tentative bids for the plant received by the commission Sept. 1, three large chemical companies have entered preliminary negotiations with the commission. Definite proposals, however, have not been received.

Russia's March for Trade

Photograph by Hutchings

PLANTING COTTON IN TASHKENT

SOVIET UNION BUILDS FIRM LEADERSHIP

(Continued from Page 1)

sacrifices. Our biggest loss, undoubtedly, was the wholesale destruction of livestock by the richer peasants at the very beginning of the collectivization movement.

"We could have shown the peasants the advantages of large-scale collective farming much more quickly if we hadn't had the other big problem of high-speed industrialization on our hands simultaneously with the collectivization. You cannot industrialize a country on the scale we have been doing without foreign help, without calling on everyone to tighten his belt; and the peasant has had to contribute his full share in this respect.

"But the future belongs to the collective farm; and the future will give the peasants in the collective farms much better standards of living than they could have had when they were farming their strips of land with primitive implements. We have already reached a point where there is simply no question of going back to individual farming. The young peasant today simply wouldn't know what to do with an individual holding if you gave it to him. He is used to working in groups, working with big machines, working collectively.

Many Privations Endured

"The poor peasant is already better off under this system; and there are no longer people with nothing to do, surplus hands around the village, as there were a few years ago. The kulaks, of course, we destroyed as a class. They stood in the way of socialism. They were our enemies. We had to destroy them.

"The middle-class peasant unquestionably has to put up with deprivations which he did not experience a few years ago. But he endures these deprivations without too much grumbling because we are always telling him why we have to export so much grain and other food products, why we cannot yet give him as much manufactured goods as he needs. It is because of the big factories which we are building and which will make us independent of the outside world.

"We don't hold many political meetings now, in the summer, because we are too busy with the harvest; but in the winter, when there isn't so much to do, we are always going about the collective farms, explaining why they must be patient and hold out under hardships a little longer. And the worst is behind us now.

"Perhaps things will not be better for the peasants this year; but during the next two years there must be substantial improvement, because we will be able to cut down our imports of foreign tractors, now that our own Stalingrad and Kharkov plants are finished, and keep more of our foodstuffs at home. Just come back to us in two or three years, and you will find not only that we are planting more crops and more varied crops, and farming the land more scientifically, but that the peasant will be unmistakably living better, too."

Woman Kept at Post

Quite a different type, and yet equally, in her way, a bulwark of the Soviet régime in the village was Kathy Von Ritter, a sturdy Hausfrau who was president of the Soviet in the German colonist village, Chervonnaya Gorka. Standing in the doorway of her trim house, which differed from the other German cottages in having no religious mottoes on the walls, she poured out her views with entire outspokenness:

"I said they never should have elected me president of this Soviet; but they wouldn't listen to me. And there is hardly a day when I wouldn't like to resign. So many citizens come to me with their troubles and it's hard to know what to do in each case; and when I don't read very easily, and it is tiring to go through all the circulars and official documents that come into the office of the Soviet. I'll do any kind of hard work for the Soviet Government; only I wish I didn't have to read so much."

However, Mrs. Von Ritter's colleagues in the Soviet insisted that she was a good and tireless "obshestvinnits," or public worker, and would not allow her to resign. Quite probably she will be sent to some training course in a near-by town where her literacy will be polished up and she may acquire some elementary ideas about the works of Marx and Lenine.

Control Through Local Units

A stickler for scientific municipal government might have been inclined to cavil at the idea of Mrs. Von Ritter in the rôle of a village mayor. But the political advantage to the Soviet régime of opening the doors of political opportunity to vast numbers of people who could scarcely hope to play any rôle under a different system is great and unmistakable.

The third of my casual acquaintances was the chauffeur who accompanied Melnichuk and myself on our trips. When I took leave of him at the station and invited him to visit me if he ever came to Moscow he replied: "Quite probably I will be in Moscow in the autumn. I am a member of the Control Commission of the party and there is a conference then."

The Control Commission of the party is a very powerful body, which has extensive disciplinary powers and coöperates with the Rabkrin, or Workers' and Peasants' Inspection, in continually checking upon the work of the political and economic apparatus of the state.

Its membership includes not only prominent Communist leaders, but many actual workers, like the chauffeur, who remain at their posts, in various parts of the country and help very much in keeping the commission in touch with the feeling of the workers and peasants. In this accidental meeting I caught sight of one of the myriad threads by means of which the Communist Party holds the country and its population.

Dictionary of Mayan Characters To Aid Investigations in History

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO CITY—A dictionary of Mayan glyphs, just completed by Dr. William Gates, Baltimore, after 30 years of research and study under the patronage of the Maya Society of Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, is regarded by officials of the National Archæological and Historical Museum in Mexico City as an authoritative and important key to a vast store of as yet uhknown Mayan history.

With the aid of the dictionary, embodying as it does Dr. Gates's conclusions after his extensive investigations in the Mayan country in southern Mexico, Mexican and other students of the subject may begin their studies of the hieroglyphic codices left by the prehistoric inhabitants of Yucatan and surrounding regions with a virtual 30 years' head start.

Mexican natural scientists who have examined Dr. Gates's new work believe that the information contained in it will lead to early important discoveries of data contained in hitherto undecipherable picture writings on stone remnants of Mayan temples and other structures. Thus another chapter of Mexico's vague early history would be thrown open.

The new dictionary, which has attracted widespread attention from students of Mayan history, language and archæology, not only in Mexico, but in many other countries as well, contains among other features a compilation of all symbols found in known Mayan codices. There are 2500 of these symbols, accompanied by more than 100 secondary elements of significance. All the symbols are carefully classified, and their quality, both individually and combined with others, is demonstrated. The author also indicates where the codex from which each symbol was taken may be found.

Dr. Gates concluded from his studies that the Mayan language was derived from the same mother tongue as the language of other nations allied with the ancient Mayan nation. He compared these languages and their development and divergence to the Romance languages and development, occurring at approximately the same period.

CANAL ZONE BARRED FROM PICKING LABOR

BALBOA, C. Z., Sept. 21 (by U. P.)—The Canal Zone has no authority to specify what type of labor shall be used in dam construction, said Mr. C. A. McIlvaine, Secretary, Saturday in replying to demands that none but American and Panamanian labor be employed.

"There is no clause in our contracts requiring us to show preference to American or Panamans in employment," he said. "The selection of labor is left to the contractor's discretion, as is the rate of pay."

PROTESTS GREET RISE IN POSTAGE TO BRITISH ISLES

Revenue Gained Declared Slight Compared With Blow to Amity

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21—Protests are arriving in Washington over the recent action of the Postmaster-General in raising postage rates to England from 2 cents to 4 cents. The change went into effect Sept. 1, but only now, it appears, are many correspondents discovering the increase as their letters are returned to them marked "insufficient postage."

Critics of the Post Office are heard who contend that the sentimental bond of Anglo-American amity presented by the 2-cent postage was of far more intrinsic worth than the increased revenue of $500,000 or more which is expected to flow to the Government by the move. It is pointed out that the Post Office deficit for the year ending June 30, 1930, as recently estimated, is $150,000,000, of which $50,000,000 represented forms of subsidies. Beside this huge sum, they assert, the added amount of money gained by doubling postage to England is only a drop in the bucket.

Postage rates to Canada have also been raised from 2 cents to 3 cents, with an expected increase of revenue of $1,000,000.

The sentimental aspect of the fact that Americans could send a letter to England as though it were part of the United States, and that the English could share the same situation in the United States, it is declared by those who object to the change here, was important, though hard to put into words.

The English Manchester Guardian, when it learned of the proposed change by Mr. Walter F. Brown, Postmaster-General, voiced the feeling that "there were always about the relations of this country and the States two strange and beautiful things. One is the Canadian frontier, 3000 miles of frontier without one military defense work. The other is—soon we must say was—the reciprocal postage rate."

The reciprocal postage rate and the common bond of the English language were often cited half-humorously together as evidences of the mutual understanding existing between the two Anglo-Saxon countries. "Any Englishman could write to the States for the same penny half-penny that he could write to any part of England or the Empire itself," the Guardian editorial continued. "That mutual privilege was, one felt, something precious, of a worth not to be weighed in gold." The Guardian concluded with the hope that, whatever the action of the United States, the English Postmaster-General would continue the rate as it had been.

The decision of Mr. Brown, curiously enough, leaves Spain the only country in the Old World to which Americans can write for two cents. Spain is the only European signatory of the Pan-American Postal Union.

Mr. Brown reiterated his plea for a 2½ cent domestic postage rate to meet the deficit, in his speech Sept. 17 before the National Association of Postmasters at Omaha, Neb. Such an increase needs congressional approval, however, and at the last session Mr. Brown was unable to get a single member of the House Post Office Committee to agree to introduce a bill embodying his proposal.

The Postmaster-General has authority to change postal rates to foreign lands where not prevented by treaty. So far as can be recalled the change of the British rate is the first time in the present century that a department chief has exercised such authority. No preliminary announcements of the recent increases were put out other than a brief 50-word statement a fortnight before the event. In some circles here it is felt that the close accord with England represented by the 2-cent postage was of considerably greater, though of less tangible, value to the nation than the $500,000 expected revenue from the measure.

BOOK BY HOOVER BRINGS $200

NEW YORK, Sept. 21 (AP)—Mr. Harrison W. Craver, director of the engineering societies library, said today that copies of President Hoover's translation of Agricola's standard mining treatise of the middle ages, "De re Metallica," now command a price of $100 to $200 each. Two years ago they were $7 each. Mrs. Hoover collaborated with the President in making the translation.

MANITOBA EXTENDS WATER POWER RIGHT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WINNIPEG, Man.—The Manitoba Government has renewed the permit granted to the British Dominions Power Company, Ltd., for the development of a hydroelectric plant at White Mud Falls on the Nelson River, in northern Manitoba.

The company proposes to supply electrical energy for the mineral development of the province, as well as to sell power to the southern towns of Manitoba and Saskatchewan. The company also has other plans for using the electrical power to be generated, among which is one for making fertilizers from the air.

Argentina Raises Tariff Valuations

BUENOS AIRES, Arg., Sept. 21 (By U. P.)—The Argentine Government announces that effective today, tariff valuations will be increased from 40 to 180 per cent. The decree was promulgated, it is understood, in a desperate effort to balance the budget and retard the further fall of the peso.

A large number of articles, including sectional bookcases, cotton and linen handkerchiefs, razor blades, carpets and cosmetics, are affected.

The new decree is only one of a number of steps recently taken to bolster Argentina's finances. The problem was thought to have been solved last Wednesday when it was announced that a $25,000,000 loan had been accepted from foreign bankers, and that no further gold shipments would be sent to New York. In spite of this, however, the market has continued weak.

It is rumored that the Government is now contemplating a tax on business transactions as a means of increasing revenue. Reports are current that this tax probably will be one-half of 1 per cent on the amount of any given transaction and will produce 50,000,000 pesos annually.

PANAMA LEAGUE DELEGATE

PANAMA, Sept. 21 (By U. P.)—President Ricardo J. Alfaro issued a decree Saturday appointing Señor Narciso Garay to represent Panama on the Council of the League of Nations. Señor Garay at present is the Panamanian delegate to the League Assembly.

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WAY IS POINTED FOR REACHING GOAL OF PEACE

Boston Common Mass Meeting Welcomes Group With Huge Petition

Universal peace is no longer an iridescent dream, Mr. Joseph A. Conry, Boston traffic commissioner, told the mass meeting held yesterday afternoon at the Parkman Bandstand on the Common under the auspices of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom. The occasion was a welcome to Boston of the league's Transcontinental Disarmament Caravan bearing signed peace petitions from throughout the country to be presented to President Hoover next month.

"If every man in the world would agree never to quarrel with his neighbor," Mr. Conry said, "we would enter upon universal peace. And when the time comes that the universal man understands that a peaceful world is nearer the goal of true happiness than a warring world, then happiness will be the lot of all." The commissioner further said that when the United States ceases to lend money to foreign powers engaged in building military armaments, then will a decisive step be taken for universal peace.

Miss Amy Wood told the meeting that the women of the world have risen up against wars, and urged that all nations do as the United States and Canada have done for more than 100 years—abolish armaments on their borders by a disarmament treaty. Miss Katherine Blake of the caravan, to whom the old American flag used in suffrage campaigns in this State was presented, said that "a few years ago a world peace seemed like a dream or a hope, but it is no longer a hope; it is a great, a tremendous need. We know after traveling 8000 miles that there is an overwhelming desire for it in this country."

In a statement issued to the press, Mayor Curley said: "Such a movement is deserving of encouragement, and it is my earnest desire that all who can participate in the exercises arranged will give expression of gratitude to those who have fought the good fight for the coming of a better day for the people of the world."

The World Peace Foundation, in a statement issued yesterday, said that the United States expended and assigned for use by its navy in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1930, a total of $310,527,795 more than the British Navy in the fiscal year ending March 31, 1930. Governments participating in the General Disarmament Conference at Geneva next year are asked to make returns of their land, naval and air expenditures in accordance with a model statement drawn up by budgetary experts, by Sept. 15. This scheme for the first time put armament expenditures on a comparable basis, the statement said.

Boston Art Notes

Goodman-Walker Gallery

Drawings by Robert Austin are to be seen at the Goodman-Walker Gallery in Copley Square. The display includes pen, pencil and water color sketches. Rarely, if ever, do we have opportunity to see the preparatory drawings of this young English engraver, who is one of the most significant craftsmen since the Golden Age of engraving.

To the print, Mr. Austin applies an extraordinary patience, tracing lines, molding shadows, blocking the structural design. The patience is rewarded with a discriminative nicety of texture, and a sublime elevation in sentiment. To the drawing, he brings the freshness and generality of the initial idea. The difference between the freely sketched preparatory study and the final plate measures the strength and profundity of the artist. He goes a long way reshaping, recomposing, perfecting. He finds new subtleties in details, new splendors in pattern elaboration. As he works, the drawing becomes more and more articulate and malleable.

The water colors and tempera mark the flexibility of the thought of the artist. The print leads him to one path while aquarelle points to another. In the latter, there is a restrained freedom. Form is molded in a few broad strokes, details are suggested in a slight way. The color is somber, earthy, the subject informal, casual. But through the casual subject he reaches a notable effect which is as deeply touching in its way as those seemingly trifling genre drawings of Degas or Toulouse-Lautrec that have become so commonly remarked in recent years. In "Third Class" or "Lipstick" he achieves a dramatically touching quality.

Vose Gallery

The device for "vision training" invented by Anson K. Cross is demonstrated in an exhibition of work by his students at the Vose Galleries in Boylston Street. The "drawing and painting glass" modifies a view so that it will be truer to artistic vision than what the unaided eye sees. Mr. Cross helps the student of art to practice with the aid of the glass. The glass reminds the student of what he must look out for and increases his observation and power of self-correction. Mr. Cross maintains that the method is not mechanical, as some critics argue, but that it is "simply a means to vision so true that the student may soon work by eye and feeling, dispensing with the glass and all other tests."

What the student gains from such a contrivance depends upon himself. The use of it is no guarantee. Certainly it is a help to the one who employs it intelligently. Simplified ways should be encouraged, though there are some who feel a distaste for short cuts. Mr. Cross has certainly made something valuable. Those who misunderstand its real function should not blame it because it has not made artists out of them in a fortnight.

The Casson Galleries

Paintings by W. Lee-Hankey are shown at the Casson Galleries, 575 Boylston Street. The oils are made impressionistically. They depict scenic spots in France in a richly pictorial manner. Churches, bridges, streams, harbor scenes, are made with a generously varied palette which shows a preference for tonalities of a higher register The display is a particularly decorative one.

D. A.

EVENTS TONIGHT

National Metal Exposition, Commonwealth Pier, until 10, through Sept. 25.

Meeting, Boston School Committee, Administration Building, 15 Beacon Street, 6:30.

Symphony Hall: Concert by United States Navy Band, direction Lieut. Charles Benter, auspices Crosscup-Pishon Post, American Legion, 8:30.

American Welding Society: Meeting and dinner, Board of Directors, Room 133, Copley-Plaza Hotel, 6:30.

American Institute of Banking: Dinner dance, Hotel Statler, ballroom and Parlor E.

Theaters

Lyric—"The Mikado," 8:15.
Shubert—"Meet My Sister," 8:15.
Colonial—"The Mikado," 8:15.
Fine Arts—"Marriage Incorporated," German film.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: American Rooms, Miss Doane, 11.

Hotel Statler: Meeting and luncheon, American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineering, Georgian room and Parlor B. Luncheon, American Society for Steel Treating, Parlors B and C. Meeting, Society of Automotive Engineers, Room 423. Meeting, American Society of Mechanical Engineers, Ballroom foyer. Luncheon, Fourth District, State Federation of Women's Clubs, Parlor C.

Advertising Club: Luncheon meeting, address, "What the Administration Is Doing to Relieve the Depression," by Mr. William R. Castle Jr., Undersecretary of State, Hotel Statler, 12:30.

National Metal Exposition, Commonwealth Pier, through Sept. 25, 12 to 10 p. m.

New England Photographers' Association Convention: Meeting, with speaking program, Hotel Bradford, all day; through Sept. 24.

Copley-Plaza Hotel: Shrine luncheon, ballroom, 12:30.

American Welding Society: Meetings, luncheon and ladies' reception, Copley-Plaza Hotel, all day.

Boston Kiwanis Club: Luncheon meeting, concert by Terrace Garden Orchestra, Jimmie McHale, leader, Boston City Club, 14 Somerset Street, 12:15.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open daily, week days from 10 to 5; Sundays 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday at 11 o'clock. Special exhibitions. Modern French paintings lent by John T Spaulding; loan exhibition of water colors by Winslow Homer; early Italian engravings; nineteenth century landscapes and seascapes; chirosauro woodcuts. Stencil designs by Thomas A. Fox.

Fogg Art Museum, corner Quincy Street and Broadway, Cambridge—Open week days 9 to 5; Sundays 1 to 5; admission free. Exhibitions of prints by great masters from the fifteenth to the nineteenth centuries, including works of Mantegna, Dürer, Rembrandt, Whistler, Meryon and Daumier. American water colors, including examples by John Marin, John Whorf, Charles Hopkinson, Marion Monks Chase, Maurice Prendergast, Preston Dickinson, Charles Burchfield and Edward Hopper. French drawings.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10 to 4, admission fee 25 cents; Sundays, 1 to 4, admission free. Closed on national holidays.

Children's Museum of Boston, Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain—Open week days 9 to 5; Sundays and holidays 1:30 to 5. Admission free. Mexican exhibit of individual gourds, of Aztec pottery, basketry, decorated gourds, tiles, leatherwork, marble ornaments, spoons. Also individual figurines, miniature sombreros, beads, toys, household utensils.

Boston Art Club, Dartmouth and Newbury Streets—General members' exhibition. Through Sept. 26.

Robert C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Work by pupils of the A. K. Cross Art School. Through Sept. 26.

Casson Galleries 575 Boylston Street—General exhibition.

Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street—Summer exhibit of paintings miniatures, sculpture and etchings.

Goodspeed's Book Shop, 7 Ashburton Place—Color prints of "English Hunting Countries," by Lionel Edwards. Through month of September.

Goodman-Walker Print Shop, 667 Boylston Street—Drawings by Robert Austin. Through Oct. 5.

Schervee Studios, 665 Boylston Street—Etchings and dry points by Frank W. Benson, Edmund Blampied, Arthur Briscoe and others. Through September.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Mostly cloudy with slowly rising temperature tonight and Tuesday, possibly with light showers; moderate south shifting to west winds.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Mostly cloudy, probably with occasional showers tonight and Tuesday; slowly rising temperature.

Massachusetts: Mostly cloudy with slowly rising temperature tonight and Tuesday; possibly showers in the north portion.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Mostly cloudy tonight and Tuesday; rising temperature Tuesday.

Atlantic coast, north of Sandy Hook: Moderate east shifting to southeast or south winds and mostly overcast weather tonight and Tuesday, with probably occasional showers.

Weather Outlook for the Week: For the North and Middle Atlantic States: Showers Monday and Tuesday and again about Saturday, otherwise generally fair; warmer Monday, cooler middle of week, warmer by Friday or Saturday.

Official Temperatures

(Standard time, 75th meridian)

	8 a.m. Sept.21	Max. Sept.20		8 a.m. Sept.21	Max. Sept.20
Atlantic City	74	74	Nantucket	60	68
Bismarck	48	64	New Orleans	80	90
Boston	68	69	New York	74	74
Buffalo	72	74	Norfolk, Va.	74	84
Calgary	36		North Platte	52	80
Charleston	80	84	Philadelphia	72	76
Chicago	76	92	Phoenix, Ariz.	80	90
Cincinnati	76	90	Pittsburgh	74	86
Denver	46	62	Portland, Me.	54	60
Eastport, Me.	52	56	Raleigh	74	88
Hatteras	80	86	St. Louis	78	94
Helena, Mont.	36	58	St. Paul	64	90
Huron, S. D.	48	78	Salt Lake City	48	90
Jacksonville	80	88	San Francisco	64	82
Kansas City	68	94	Santa Fe, N.M.	38	64
Key West	84	88	Seattle	50	62
Los Angeles	70	78	Tampa	78	90
Memphis	78	94	Washington	74	88
Miami, Fla.	84	86	Wichita, Kan.	66	92
Montreal	50	54	Williston	48	58

High Tides at Boston

Monday 8:27 a. m., Tuesday 9:15 a. m.
Height of tides 8 feet, 7.8 feet.

Light all vehicles at 7:15 p. m.

White Studio

Frank Moulan as Ko-Ko in Milton Aborn's Production of "The Mikado," Coming to the Colonial This Evening.

Motion Pictures

Fine Arts Theater

Fine Arts Theater, Boston—"Die Firma Heiratet" (Marriage, Inc.) Direction, C. Wilheim. A Tobias production. Beginning Sept. 19, 1931. The cast:

Rittmeister a. D. von Werth	Ralph Arthur Roberts
Trude	Charlotte Ander
Solly	Oskar Karlweiss
Hulda	Ida Wust
Lissy	Edith Schollwer
Philippe	Theodore Lingen
Herr Goldzahn	Perry Sikla
Stups	Julius Falkenstein

The Fine Arts Theater, being the first theater in America to become a branch of the European film producing company, Tobias, has the honor of giving "Die Firma Heiratet" its American première. It is unfortunate that this trifle from the German is not of greater distinction; it is a rather ordinary farce with an occasional song interpolated, that might have been sponsored by any less renowned distributing house.

"Die Firma Heiratet" presents a little constellation of stars of several German attractions previously seen at the Fine Arts. Their rays are not enkindling, even against—possibly because of—the dull background of the plot. Ralph Arthur Roberts, whose name is curiously English and familiar (seen recently in the German modernized version of "The Beggars' Opera") attains the desired effect of the naturalistic school without obviously naturalistic methods. Ida Wust shows that she can shine more brilliantly in a more displayful setting. The newcomer (to Boston) Charlotte Ander has charm and intelligence and a glint of mischief in her eye.

The printed synopsis, giving the bare outline of the story, leaves much unaccounted for. It cannot alas, aid in interpreting the conversation; but it does, quite willfully it seems, fail to reveal the reason for showing intermittent snatches of a stage and theater pit. Their appearance, however, caused hearty laughters among those of Teutonic linguistic gifts, natural or acquired, so they must have added a potent dash of condiment, which we in our ignorance were unable to relish.

Those who like dogs, and Morgan Dennis's etchings of them, will be pleased to find a comprehensive exhibition of Mr. Dennis's work in the lobby, including some Irish scenes. And all patrons will revel in the new gold-colored hangings with crimson border, which add a decorative touch to the walls and partition off the space allotted to seats from the entrance. A charming red and gold desk and chairs complete the delightful color scheme.

M. L.

MASSACHUSETTS SETS WEST POINT TESTS

The United States Civil Service Commission will hold a preliminary examination to enable Representative George H. Tinkham to select candidates from the eleventh congressional district of Massachusetts for designation for appointment to the United States Military Academy. The examination will be held on the fifteenth floor of the Boston Custom House, October 31.

All candidates must be unmarried and must, at date of admission (about July 1, 1932), be between the ages of 17 and 22 years. A circular containing general information as to the scope and character of the examination may be obtained from Representative Tinkham, the Capitol, Washington, D. C., to whom all inquiries concerning the examination should be addressed. Notice of intention to take the examination must be given to Representative Tinkham not later than Oct. 8.

TEACHERS SEEKING ADVANCED STUDIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STORRS, Conn.—Higher educational standards adopted during the last two years by the administration of Connecticut Agricultural College are forcing instructors and assistants to seek higher education at other institutions of learning, it has been revealed here by members of the faculty, at least five members of which will be on leave of absence during the present school year to study at other colleges and universities.

Mr. Paul L. Putnam, assistant farm management specialist, will carry on studies in economics and farm management at the University of Minnesota. Mr. Albert E. Waugh of the economics department will study at the University of Chicago. Mr. Winthrop Tilley and Mr. Harry Mercer, instructors in English, will study respectively at Brown University and the University of California. Mr. Charles Phelps, instructor in mechanical engineering, will be enrolled at Yale University for courses in engineering and allied subjects.

BUSINESS TALKS WILL GO ON AIR

Dr. Julius Klein, Assistant Secretary of Commerce of the United States, is resuming his radio talks on business conditions and problems of interest to the public, but station schedules make it impossible to hook up Boston, Providence, Bridgeport and New Haven.

Mr. Hugh D. Butler, New England manager of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, is to re-radiocast these talks every Monday evening at 6:15 p. m. daylight saving time, beginning tonight, through stations WNAC, WEAN and WICC. The first talk deals with the meaning and importance of the import trade of the nation, under the title of "What We Buy From Abroad."

Motorists Warned To Watch for Pupils

Particular caution on the part of motorists when approaching schools or localities where children are apt to be playing was stressed by Morgan T. Ryan, Registrar of Motor Vehicles, today, as the result of seven child fatalities on Massachusetts highways last week.

In all, there were 24 motor fatalities, due in a great measure to hit-and-run or intoxicated drivers, and operators without licenses. Lack of caution on the part of one truck driver in backing his vehicle was responsible for one death.

The registrar also emphasized the necessity of caution against the would-be automobile thief by always taking the ignition key out of the car when it is left unattended. Stolen cars, he said, are potential causes of accidents. Gardner, a city usually free from fatality records, had its second motor fatality of the year last week, the report shows.

Ninety persons were convicted of operating under the influence of liquor last week, of whom 14 were sent to jail. Out of 10 caught driving after drinking for the second time in six years, seven were jailed and three appealed. There were 1552 licenses and registrations revoked, 144 for the use of intoxicants and 880 for insurance cancellations.

NATURE EXHIBITS DRAW MANY VISITORS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Sept. 21—The Trailside Museum of Natural History opened at Forest Park as a branch of the Springfield museum of the city library group, has been visited by 3700 persons in the first month. A stone building formerly used as a shelter and rest room at the skating pond was renovated for the project. Provision of a larger skating place had left the building idle.

Numerous exhibits were transferred from the museum downtown. In the center of the museum is a triangular garden. Surroundings of the place afford a wealth of objects for study both summer and winter. In cold weather the building can be heated with a large open fireplace.

Progress in Metal Studied by 15,000

The thirteenth National Metal Congress and Exposition opened today with approximately 15,000 visiting engineers attending. The congress, which is being held in Boston for the first time since 1924, is holding sessions at the Hotel Statler and the Copley-Plaza. The exposition started this noon at Commonwealth Pier.

The American Society for Steel Treating is sponsoring the meetings, with the assistance of the four other participating organizations — the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers, American Welding Society, and Society of Automotive Engineers — which are meeting at the same time.

Among the attending engineers are faculty members from Carnegie Institute of Technology in Pittsburgh, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and other institutions having metallurgical departments.

More than 100 technical papers on the progress of metal industries during the last year will be read at the congress, which will continue through Friday.

The exposition, open to the public daily, is 50 per cent larger than that of last year. This expansion is laid to the fact that the engineers believe New England better off than other sections of the contry.

First Polish Ship At Port of Boston

Linking New England with Poland, the Gdynia-American Line steamer Kosciuszko called at Boston Saturday to acquaint the people of this section, particularly those of Polish descent, with the service offered between this country and Poland. It was the first visit to Boston of a vessel flying the flag of Poland.

Named after the Polish patriot, whose statue was erected in the Boston Public Garden in October, 1927, by the Polish people of New England, the steamer was the scene of festivities at which the officers, agents and owners received the plaudits of Polish citizens of this territory. Mr. Richard Parkhurst, secretary of the Boston Port Authority, presented to the management of the line a framed enlarged photograph of the statue in Boston.

The line, formerly the Baltic America Line of the Polish Transatlantic Shipping Company Ltd., was established in 1930 as a result of the determination of Poland to engage in regular transatlantic passenger service. The port of Gdynia, to which the vessel plies, has grown from a small fishing village a few years ago, to a city of 50,000 people, the foreign trade of which amounted to 3,600,000 tons in 1930. The call at Boston was in nature of an experiment and may be followed by a regular service to Boston if the patronage is indicated to warrant it.

Radio Tonight

DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—Talk, Mrs. Charles Geissler.
5:15 Edisonians, Will Dodge, director.
5:30 Old Man Sunshine and Bozo.
6:00 "Cap'n Bailey's Crew."
6:30 "The Old Painter."
6:34 Sports announcement; news.
6:44 Temperature and barometer readings.
6:45 NBC. The Stebbins Boys: sketch.
7:00 WEEI Organist, Del Castillo.
7:30 NBC, Frigidaireans: Ray Perkins; Land; Trio and White.
7:45 Piano duo.
8:00 NBC, Soconyland Sketch: "The Kitchen Colonel."
8:30 NBC, Voice of Firestone: Mr. Harvey S. Firestone Jr., guest speaker; Gladys Rice, soprano; James Melton, tenor; male quartet; orchestra.
9:00 NBC, A. & P. Gypsies Orchestra; soloists.
9:30 NBC, General Motors Orchestra; Elizabeth Lennox, contralto; male quartet.
10:00 NBC, Magazine sketches.
10:45 NBC, Simoniz Guardsmen: Al and Pete, vocal duo; Kogen orchestra.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:16 "Bob" Pierce, soloist.

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—NBC, Peggy Winthrop.
5:15 Baseball scores.
5:17 Edward McEnelly's Orchestra.
5:30 NBC, Organ Melodies.
5:45 Agricultural markets; music.
5:55 Success Reporter.
6:00 Announcements; sport review.
6:02 Ronnie and Van, vocal duo.
6:15 Edward McEnelly's Orchestra.
6:30 "Mars Rocket Hour."
6:45 NBC, Lowell Thomas, Topics in Brief.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, Jesters Male Trio.
7:30 NBC, Phil Cook, Quaker Man.
7:45 "Mr. and Mrs. Cain," sketch.
8:00 Muggins Sisters.
8:15 Michael Ahern, baritone.
8:30 NBC, Death Valley Days: sketch, "When East Meets West."
9:00 NBC, Roy Bargy's Maytag Orchestra; Wanderers Quartet.
9:30 NBC, Musical Dominoes: popular orchestra; Lucien Schmidt, cellist.
10:00 NBC, Gold Medal Express: Ohman and Arden, pianos; strings; novelty orchestra.
10:30 NBC, "Real Folks" sketch.
11:00 Announcements; sport review.
11:15 Joe Rines and his orchestra.
11:45 Hotel Bradford Orchestra.
12:15 a. m.—Time announcement.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—Ted and his Greater Gang.
5:30 Stampers Orchestra.
5:45 Uncle Ben's Merry Friends; time.
6:00 "Opera Cameos": Edward Jardon, tenor; strings.
6:15 "What We Buy From Abroad," Hugh Butler, for Dr. Julius Klein.
6:30 Miss Lee Lamay, "Baritonette."
6:45 "Big Brother" Bob Emery.
7:00 Baseball; news; weather.
7:15 CBS, Linit Orchestra; Julius Tannen, monologist; Frank Parker, tenor; male quartet.
7:30 Colt time; Emily MacKenzie, soprano.
7:45 CBS, Morton Downey, tenor; Jacques Renard and his orchestra.
8:00 CBS, Arthur Pryor's Band.
8:15 CBS, "Singin' Sam," baritone.
8:30 CBS, Dictators' Orchestra.
8:45 CBS, Gloom Chasers; Comedy sketch.
9:00 CBS, Serial mystery sketch.
9:30 CBS, "An Evening in Paris": soloists; Smollen orchestra.
10:00 CBS, Guy Lombardo's Royal Canadians.
10:30 CBS, "Arabesque" sketch.
11:00 Time; baseball; news; weather.
11:15 Organ recital, Stanley Schults.
11:30 Mickie Alpert and his orchestra.
12:00 CBS, Bobby Meeker and his orchestra.
12:30 a. m.—CBS, "Nocturne": Ann Leaf, organ; Ben Alley, tenor.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:30 p. m.—Fishermen's program.
5:45 Fred Gilbert and his guitar.
6:00 Cherry & Webb Melodies.
6:15 Harig Mirthquakers.
6:30 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:45 Evening Musicale.
7:15 "Cathedral Echoes."
7:30 "Etchings in Music."
8:00 "Songs We Love to Hear."
8:15 Time announcement.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS, "Husk" O'Hare's Orchestra.
5:30 CBS, Kathryn Parsons, "Girl o' Yesterday."
5:45 CBS, Rhythm Ramblers.
6:00 CBS, "Views and Interviews"; Dave Dreyer, song writer.
6:15 CBS, Don Bigelow's Orchestra.
6:30 Baseball scores; news.
6:45 CBS, "Bird and Vash," comedy sketch.
7:00 CBS, "Current Events," H. V. Kaltenborn.
7:15 Limerick Program.
7:20 Voice and piano.
7:30 Ford Hall Forum; "A New Economic World."
7:45 Voice and piano.
8:00 The Gossipers.
8:15 Book review, Dr. W. A. Allen.
8:30 "Reveries": reader and music.
8:45 "A Current Political Review," Maj. Peter C. Borre.
9:00 Mickie Alpert and his orchestra.
9:30 Organ recital.
10:00 Johnny Hamp's Kentucky Serenaders.
10:30 News; "Melody Mirror"; time.
11:00 CBS, "Bing" Crosby, baritone; Victor Young's Orchestra.
11:15 CBS, Enric Madriguera's Orchestra.
11:30 CBS, "Red" Nichols and his orchestra.

Tomorrow's Features

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, Early Birds.
9:15 a. m.—NBC programs.
10:15 a. m.—Studio and musical.
11:15 a. m.—NBC programs.
12:15 p. m.—Studio and musical.
3:00 p. m.—NBC, Women's Radio Review.

WBZA

9:00 a. m.—NBC programs.
12:15 p. m.—NBC, Pat Barnes.
1:30 p. m.—NBC Farm and Home Hour.
3:00 p. m.—NBC, "Music in the Air."
3:30 p. m.—Studio and musical.

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
11:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
1:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
2:00 p. m.—CBS programs.
3:45 p. m.—Studio and musical.

WAAB

7:45 a. m.—News; records; talks.
9:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
10:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
1:00 p. m.—CBS programs.
2:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
3:45 p. m.—CBS programs.

Listen to the Musical Dominos tonight
WJZ and WBZ 9:30
"Sweeter it with Domino"

WIDE VARIETY IN EXHIBITIONS AT SPRINGFIELD

Eastern States Exposition Stirs Interest in Natural Resources

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Sept. 21—More than 3000 head of livestock, a rich variety of exhibits in homemaking, hundreds of displays pertaining to industrial arts, and a wide diversity of boys' and girls' activities, mark the fifteenth annual Eastern States Exposition. Special exhibits and gatherings exemplify the progress and interests of the North Atlantic region.

Gov. Joseph B. Ely gave a luncheon to visiting governors and other dignitaries this noon. Governors attending from other states included William T. Gardiner of Maine, John G. Winant of New Hampshire, Stanley C. Wilson of Vermont, Wilbur L. Cross of Connecticut, Norman S. Case of Rhode Island, and C. Douglass Buck of Delaware. Other state officers came from New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, as well as the states already mentioned.

Aeronautic interest is enhanced by exhibitions given by several of the winners at the recent National Air Races in Cleveland and by a fleet of autogiros to remain through the week.

Much interest is manifested in an exhibit of the United States bureau of public roads, showing large-sized models of the Mount Vernon Memorial Highway, and an exhibit of the Department of Commerce, showing new departures in wood utilization as an incentive to reforestation Natural resources and diversified products are set forth in various state exhibits.

The program at the New England Village, devoted to the home department, has got under way with exhibits, demonstrations and lectures. An art show is given in the town hall, and in the large barn recently added to the building groups English folk dances and early American dances are being featured. Twenty Girl Scouts picked from the North Atlantic states are being entertained by Mrs. James J. Storrow.

Keep Men at Work Object of Survey

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn.—A committee appointed by the Hartford County Manufacturers' Association will make a county-wide survey to determine what each individual employer in Hartford county has done or is doing to maintain the number of workers in his plant, it has been announced.

Compiled data will be sent to all member manufacturers to aid them in establishing emergency measures which have been adopted in other plants, and which the association believes must be taken during the coming winter months. The committee is now preparing a questionnaire which will be sent to the 120 members.

Employers in Hartford County have done much to stabilize employment in their plants, according to Mr. Sidney E. Cornelius, manager of the Hartford County Manufacturers' Association. Though man hours have decreased 40 per cent from the peak of September, 1929, to July, 1931, the number of employees has dropped but 25 per cent. The difference is attributed to the efforts of each manufacturer to distribute a certain amount of work among a greater number of workers.

EXECUTIVES PLAN SEASON

Plans are being made by the officers of the Junior Executives Club of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, to bring to Boston several executives of nationally known corporations as speakers, the first meeting being early next month. The object of the club is to bring together the younger executives of business establishments.

SOMERVILLE RAISES TAX RATE

The tax rate for Somerville will be $30.60 for next year, the assessors announced yesterday. This represents an increase of $1.50 over last year's tax rate. Valuation of real estate was estimated as $116,147,200, or an increase of $529,000 over last year's, and personal valuation was estimated at $6,904,100.

Monitor News on Air Daily From WHDH

AROUND the world of news in 15 minutes is featured by The Christian Science Monitor in its daily broadcast from Station WHDH (361 meters-830 kilocycles). This program, entitled "The Monitor Views the News," is given each week day at 6:30 p. m. (E. D. S. T.)

Women in India Profit by Schools

Today is the time of great opportunity for India's women and girls, said Miss Katherine Wilcox of Chester, Conn., just before sailing from Boston on the Cunard Line steamer Laconia, Sunday, enroute to Madura, India. Miss Wilcox, a member of the American Board of Foreign Missions, is returning after a furlough, to Capron Hall Girl's High and Training School, where she acts as principal.

"Indian women and girls are pushing open the doors of opportunity and going forward as never before," said Miss Wilcox, a graduate of Mount Holyoke College.

Miss Katherine Hardeman, daughter of Mrs. and Mrs. Robert U. Hardeman of Greensboro, N. C., sailed on the same vessel for a three year term at Madura. It is her first experience in a foreign field. She graduated from the North Carolina College and for the past three years has been teaching in the Women's College of Montgomery, Ala. Also on the Laconia was Mrs. James H. Lawson who sailed to rejoin her husband who is treasurer, builder and business manager of the American Board's Madura Mission.

Trade Improving, Says Polish Report

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WARSAW—If allowance is made for the general European situation, Poland may be said to stand at present on a sound basis financially and economically, according to the report of the Polish National Economic Bank for July.

For a short time the dollar rose considerably, but has now regained its normal figure.

The harvests, owing to the fine July weather, ripened quicker than usual. Rye shows a slightly lesser quantity than last year, wheat stands higher, oats and barley still higher. Prices of cattle and swine have improved but export is less. Export of butter and eggs is somewhat better. Activity in the textile industry has diminished. Woolen manufacturers here held their ground, while metal industries show slight improvement. Timber export has slightly increased. The trade balance is favorable, and unemployment has decreased.

EAGLE BOARDS CRAFT 130 MILES FROM LAND

Franklin Park Zoo received today an American bald eagle, having a five-foot wing spread. It was brought to the Boston Fish Pier by the dragger, Venture II. Capt. Fred Surette said the bird flew aboard the vessel last Friday 130 miles southeast of Boston Lightship.

Mr. W. H. Mayo, engineer of the Venture II, cared for it until it arrived at the Fish Pier today. The bird came aboard the fisherman at a point said to be one of the longest distances from land that an eagle has ever been found.

BROWN IS CRITICIZED FOR 'POLITICS' STAND

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21—Exception has been taken here to the advice given to postmasters at Omaha, Neb., by Mr. Walter F. Brown, Postmaster-General, that they enter politics.

One criticism of the speech comes from Mr. Jouett Shouse, chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee, who regards Mr. Brown's speech as a "stark and frank, though unpleasing, exhibition of the attitude of the present Administration toward governmental officials whose concern is supposed to be the carrying on of governmental business rather than partisan politics."

Lindberghs Fly Over China Flood Area for Survey

NANKING, China, Sept. 21 (AP)—Col. and Mrs. Charles A. Lindbergh, volunteering their services to the Chinese Government for relief work, made an aerial survey of the flood-stricken sections of northern Kiangsu Province today.

They left here at 7:45 a. m. (6:45 p. m., Sunday, eastern standard time) for the Grand Canal area of Kiangsu, some 500 miles distant, and returned at 4 p. m. (3 a. m., Monday, eastern standard time).

The offer of the fliers to place themselves and their plane at the disposal of the Government to help in any possible manner in the flood emergency was accepted with thanks by Mr. Chiang Kai-shek, head of the Nationalist Government, and Mr. T. V. Soong, Finance Minister.

The region for which the fliers headed was inundated late in August. The number of those who perished was estimated at 100,000 in five counties along the Grand Canal. Destruction in that area was so thorough, however, that no means of making a reliable survey have been available.

Colonel and Mrs. Lindbergh took a camera, hoping to obtain useful pictures. At Colonel Lindbergh's suggestion, all social functions planned here in honor of Mrs. Lindbergh and himself were canceled to enable them to devote their full time to flood relief work.

After accepting Colonel Lindbergh's offer to help, Mr. Soong sent two experts of the Flood Relief Commission from Shanghai to Nanking to confer with the fliers on the most effective way of using their plane.

In view of the fact that the Lindbergh plane has a long cruising range, they decided it would be most useful in surveying flood-stricken northern Kiangsu.

When the decision was reached the Lindberghs proceeded immediately to Lotus Lake here, where they had landed last week after their flight from Fukuoka, Japan, and took off in 10 minutes.

WALTER LIPPMAN WINS YALE AWARD

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 21 (AP)—Mr. Walter Lippman, author and editor, has won the $2000 "Yale Review" prize for his article, "Two Revolutions in the American Press." Award of the prize was formally announced today by Gov. Wilbur L. Cross, editor of the Yale Review, in the autumn issue of that publication, which published the article in the spring.

The award is offered annually for an article in the Yale Review on a question of public concern—social, economic or political—in national or international affairs. The judges were Mr. Elihu Root, Mr. Owen D. Young and Prof. Gilbert Murray of Oxford University.

TOWN BOARD SPLITS OVER CUT IN AID

PEPPERELL, Mass., Sept. 21 (AP)—Three members of the board of public welfare resigned last night, because, they said, the selectmen interfered with the activities of the welfare board.

Mr. Lyman F. Robbins, Mr. Leon P. Richardson and Mr. James E. Attridge were the resigning members. Mr. Robbins said the selectmen had ordered the board of public welfare to reduce town aid to individuals by 20 per cent and that the welfare board had refused to do so.

ZEPPELIN MAKES THIRD TRIP TO BRAZIL

PERNAMBUCO, Brazil, Sept. 21 (AP)—The Graf Zeppelin arrived last night from Germany on her third visit to Brazil after a 70-hour nonstop cruise across the south Atlantic with a paying load of 10 passengers, mail and freight.

Capt. Ernest Lehman, commanding in the absence of Dr. Hugo Eckener, said the trip was without incident and the weather good all the way.

SALES GROUP TO TALK MORALE

"Compensation, Quota and Morale" is the subject to be discussed at the first meeting of the season of the Sales Managers Club of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, to be held Sept. 25. Mr. Henry Davis, president of the organization for the second time, is to direct the discussion, which is to be led by Mr. Carl Hathaway.

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FEDERAL RELIEF IS FOUND TO BE ON RIGHT TRACK

Ranks With Foreign Systems—Active Program Planned for 1932

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21—In its efforts to alleviate the effects of the depression, the Federal Government will have spent over $1,550,000,000 for construction and maintenance to aid the unemployed by the end of the present fiscal year, June 30, 1932, according to figures made public today at the White House.

The Department of Labor meanwhile published a report of a four-month study of European employment systems made by Mr. John J. Leary Jr., special representative of the department, in which he concludes that the structure of the federal employment service thus far developed by Mr. William N. Doak, Secretary of Labor, and Mr. John R. Alpine "is built on correct lines and rests on solid ground."

The White House statistics furnished by the President's Organization for Unemployment Relief show that $452,301,000 was spent in the calendar year 1930 for federal construction and maintenance; in 1931 this total will have mounted to $787,587,000 and proposed expenditures for the first half of 1932 will amount to $373,593,000. If continued throughout 1932, this rate of expenditure will mean $746,186,000 for the calendar year. In addition to the amounts spent during 1930 and 1931 for construction, a total of $54,358,000 was furnished for drought relief.

Total expenditures for the 48 states during the two and a half-year period are as follows: Buildings and land, $347,732,000; construction other than buildings and engineer corps, $345,868,000; engineer corps, $211,988,000; repairs and maintenance, $214,397,000; roads, $439,138,000; drought relief, $54,358,000.

Prospective expenditures for the first half of 1932 are divided as follows: Public buildings and lands, $126,980,000; construction other than buildings and construction work by engineer corps, $95,737,000; works under direction of engineer corps, $40,000,000; repairs and maintenance, $37,283,000; roads, $73,593,000; total, $373,593,000.

Mr. Leary's report, published by the Labor Department, covers four months intensive work in England, Ireland, France, Germany, Austria, Italy, Switzerland and Belgium and a study of records of other European countries.

The placement of at least 80 per cent of persons employed on public works designed to relieve unemployment through national public employment exchanges was recommended by Mr. Leary. He further advises that, in placing the unemployed, the test in so far as possible, be ability to work and not age, thereby wiping out, in a measure at least, the theory that the "deadline is 40." Strict governmental neutrality in all labor disputes is also held advisable.

The National Association of Community Chests and Councils announced here yesterday that the relief mobilization work which it is carrying on in coöperation with the President's Organization for Unemployment Relief had been broadened to include all cities having community chests, regardless of size. This means that the association has been given the responsibility of stimulating local organization for welfare and relief purposes in 513 cities instead of in the 376 cities of 25,000 or more population as originally planned.

Scores of letters have been received by the President's organization pledging the "finest type of service" in encouraging students to continue their education this year, Mr. Fred C. Croxton, assistant director, announced yesterday. Increases of scholarships and student loans, acceptance of work and promissory notes for tuition were among methods colleges and universities reported using to encourage attendance during the coming winter.

Brazil to Abstain From Credit Letters

RIO DE JANEIRO, Sept. 21 (By U. P.)—The Brazilian Government, through its publicity bureau, announced Saturday a further restriction upon its program of setting aside money for the payment of interest and reduction of principal on foreign debts.

Brazil will "abstain from acquiring letters of credit for meeting integrally the interest upon the external debt," said the announcement.

Recently the Government announced that its sinking fund deposits for payment of foreign debts will be placed in local banks for the purchase of foreign exchange at a stipulated exchange rate, above the then current rate.

In effect, the two announcements mean that at the present low rate of Brazilian exchange, Brazil will not be able to meet the payments on most of its external debt.

Today's announcement said:

"Having resisted, during almost 10 months, invariably adverse conditions which recently throughout the world became more aggravated, the Federal Government finds it necessary to abstain from acquiring letters of credit for meeting integrally the interest upon its external debt, in order not to depress further the currency exchange. Under these conditions, negotiations have been started with representatives of our creditors which will be continued until a definite plan is adopted for regulating the situation."

Service Men Urge Inter-Empire Trade

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—The British Empire Service League, an imperial organization of ex-service men representing all parts of the Empire, urged the British Government to take action to obviate the unrestricted importation of Russian wheat, foodstuffs and raw materials into the United Kingdom, during a convention here.

A representative of Australia said that the Soviet is an obstacle to commercial accord which "ought to exist" in the Empire. He foresaw closer commercial bonds within the Empire.

Admiral Jellicoe in his presidential address said he knew "you will do everything in your power to strengthen the ties which bind together the different parts of the Empire. In the homeland every member of the British Legion can support the slogan of Empire trade and make a battle cry of 'The more we buy from the Dominions the more they can buy from us'."

A cable to King George assuring him of the devotion of the league was read by Admiral Jellicoe and approved by the league. Greetings from the Prince of Wales were read to the conference.

Rome Sends Gift To Cincinnati

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Sept. 21—As a token of friendship and as a recognition of the consideration shown Italians who have made their homes here, the City of Rome presented to the City of Cincinnati, yesterday, a bronze reproduction of the Capitoline Wolf, the legendary symbol of the origin of Rome.

The presentation was made by Count Cesare Buzzi Gradenio, Italian consul in Cleveland, in Eden Park amid a colorful celebration by the Sons of Italy in Ohio, who are holding their biennial convention here.

The statue was sent at the request of Premier Benito Mussolini, acting on the suggestion of the Cincinnatus Lodge of the Sons of Italy. Mr. Russell Wilson, Mayor of Cincinnati, accepted the gift in behalf of the city.

At tonight's banquet Myers Y. Cooper, former Governor of Ohio, is to be the recipient of one of the highest honors bestowed by the Italian Government. This is the decoration of "Commendatore," awarded by King Victor Emmanuel for Mr. Cooper's sympathetic attitude toward the Italian people during his term of office as Governor.

BRAZIL EQUALIZES LABOR

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil (By U. P.)—Foreigners residing in Brazil for a continued period of 10 years or more will enjoy the same status as Brazilians in employment regulations. The old law reserving certain industrial callings for Brazilian born has been modified temporarily. The farming industry is exempted from the statute.

Guide Affairs of Camp Fire Girls

Strauss-Feyton

LEFT TO RIGHT—MRS. LIDA FOOTE TARR, NATIONAL PRESIDENT; MISS EDITH M. KEMPTHORNE, NATIONAL FIELD SECRETARY.

Home Beautification to Be Aim Of Camp Fire Girls' 1932 Project

Avoidance of a Robot Civilization by Teaching Youth to Express Its Individual Traits Is Stressed as Cultural Goal of Organization

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Sept. 21—Home beautification was undertaken as a cultural project for next year by the National Council of Camp Fire Girls, at the annual convention in Minneapolis here Saturday.

The keynote was sounded by Mr. Lester F. Scott of Tarrytown, N. Y., secretary and national executive of the organization, when he said that "such ventures as the educating of 250,000 girls between the ages of 10 and 18 on how to find out the most comfortable, economic and correct thing in home beautification cannot do other than the greatest good in the development of culture."

The project will be sponsored by the Grand Rapids Furniture Exposition. The offer to take over this study and finance the publication of textbooks and rules of procedure was made by Mr. C. S. Dexter of Grand Rapids, Mich., president of the exposition. It was accepted on behalf of the Camp Fire Girls by Mrs. Lida Foote Tarr of Cleveland, president. The textbook is under preparation by Marta K. Sironen, editor of the Camp Fire Girls' Magazine.

Each year the Camp Fire Girls select an activity in commemoration of the forming of their organization. Next year's project was chosen from a study of home environment, a subject taken from those considered at the White House conference on child welfare.

All national movements, such as Camp Fire Girls, recognize that their reason for existence is the education of the youth to think individually and to profit in later years by the habits formed during adolescence, Mr. Scott told the delegates.

"Mass production and robots are the menace to standardized life patterns," he declared. "Civilization and culture are not the same thing," Mr. Scott stressed. "Comfort is the index of civilization; the cultivation of beauty in all its forms is the index of culture.

The prime motive of the Camp Fire organization combines education with character building, with emphasis upon home crafts, it was stressed. It is represented in every state in the Union in groups of from six to 20 members.

At the annual banquet closing the three-day session, Bernice Young of Los Angeles was awarded the Harriman Medallion, which is presented each year to the guardian who has achieved the most significant results with her troop of 20 girls. Miss Edith Kempthorne, head of the national staff of field workers, made the presentation address. Mr. Oliver Harriman, former national president, is the donor of the medallion.

Mrs. Lida Foote Tarr was re-elected president at the semiannual meeting of the board of directors held in conjunction with the convention; Miss Florence Hughes, New York, elected first vice-president; Dr. Joseph Roycroft of Princeton, N. J., second vice-president; Dr. Jay Nash of New York, third vice-president; Dr. Myron T. Scudder of New York, treasurer, and Mr. Scott, secretary.

Boston Pilots Fail To Get Radio Right

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21 — The Federal Radio Commission has denied the application of the Boston Pilots' Association, at Boston, for a new radio station, to be used in maintaining communications between the shore and the pilot boats employed in Boston Harbor. The commission sustained the recommendation of Mr. Elmer W. Pratt, examiner.

There is a decided need for some means of communication in Boston Harbor, the commission said in its statement of facts. Radio telephone communication service exists between the pilot boats of the association, but additional service was said to be needed when both of the boats are away from the wharf, to provide means of communication in the case of emergencies and in the prevention of accidents.

"The frequencies available for assignment to such service are few," said the opinion. "The proposed service appears to be of a private nature. Evidence shows that application is pending before the Federal Radio Commission for a radio telephone station proposing two-way public service between existing land telephone stations and vessels in Boston Harbor."

The association had requested authority to build a station to operate on unlimited time with 200 watts on the short-wave channel of 2536 kilocycles.

Cotton Reduction Forecast in Texas

AUSTIN, Tex., Sept. 21 (AP)—Passage early this week of a compromise cotton restriction bill, limiting 1932 Texas planting to 30 per cent of this year's acreage, is forecast by legislative leaders.

The compromise bill, evolved Saturday by a joint House and Senate committee, will be presented to both houses today. The House has passed a bill for a one-third acreage reduction, as compared to a Senate measure for a one-fourth cut.

Indications are that the conference committee measure will be passed without lengthy debate. Adjournment of a special legislative session, called by Gov. Ross S. Sterling to act for cotton price relief, is expected shortly afterward unless the Governor places additional business before the law makers.

CAMDEN, Ark., Sept. 21 (AP)—Mr. T. J. Gaughan of Camden, chairman of a commission appointed by Gov. Harvey Parnell to investigate Texas' cotton relief legislation, has recommended an extraordinary session of the Arkansas Legislature to consider the passage of an act in conformity with the Texas law.

CANADA SHIPS MORE CATTLE TO BRITAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—The outfitting of additional vessels to carry Canadian cattle to the British market, undertaken by various steamship companies under a recommendation of Mr. H. H. Stevens, Minister of Trade and Commerce, and Mr. Robert Weir, Minister of Agriculture, has greatly increased the movement of Canadian cattle to Great Britain this year.

It is thought an additional 10,000 head of cattle will be exported. To the end of July 9000 had been moved and it is expected that from August to the close of navigation 18,000 more will have been shipped, making the total for the current navigation season 27,000 head.

Gasoline Must Be Gasoline Under California's New Law

Public and Honest Dealers Pleased by Statute Which Corrects False Advertising and Stops Substitution of Inferior Oils

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 21—When a motorist drives into a service station in California nowadays he is confident of a number of things: first, that the fluid the attendant is pumping into his tank is genuine gasoline; second, that the lubricating oil is not a substitute for the brand he ordered; third, that he is getting all the gasoline and oil he is about to pay for. If he has asked for five gallons of gasoline he will not be put off, or sent on, with four gallons and three pints.

This confidence is inspired by California's new gasoline and oil substitution act. This law, which has been in effect for about a month, has met with widespread approval.

The motoring public, as well as the oil men, have accepted the statute with enthusiasm, according to Mr. Elliot M. Epsteen, attorney of the state division of weights and measures of the Department of Agriculture, which is in charge of its enforcement.

To meet the classification "gasoline" the "liquid petroleum product offered for sale" must pass a number of tests.

It must be free from water and suspended matter; a clean copper strip shall not show more than a slight discoloration when submerged in it for three hours at 122 degrees Fahrenheit; it shall destill within certain limits set forth in the act.

Unless the product can measure up to these specifications it is unlawful to sell it as "gasoline."

To protect the motorist against substitution of lubricating oil the act provides for strict labeling. Every container must be conspicuously labeled with the brand, trademark or trade name of the product. An exception is made, however, in the case of bottles used for dispensing the oil if the bottles are kept in stands or racks which are labeled.

Mr. J. S. Casey, chief of the division of weights and measures, advises the motorist: "When you go into a filling station or garage see that the oil you buy comes from a container bearing the name of the brand you ordered. If the container or pump is not visible when you enter the filling premises you are justified in knowing why."

Another section of the law ends an abuse that has existed since the first days of motoring—that of luring the driver into the station by displaying signs advertising gasoline at a price below the prevailing selling price. When the motorist drove into the station he found the cheap price applied to some inferior brand.

This practice has been prohibited by the new act. It is now unlawful to advertise either gasoline or oil without clearly and conspicuously showing on the same sign the name of the product offered.

"The State now insures the motorist protection against having his automobile engine damaged or ruined by some acid-containing oil," Mr. Epsteen declared. "We find that practically all service station and garage owners are highly in favor of the new law, for the honest dealer welcomes the elimination of this destructive competition."

BRAZIL DOES MONEY CHANGING

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil (By U. P.)—Money changers of this city have been dealt a blow by the Treasury Department which, following complaints by tourists, has established its own money-changing office at the main pier here.

Community Sewing Circle Near Chicago To Help Solve Problem of Employment

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Sept. 19—The old-fashioned sewing bee is to be turned into a means of unemployment relief by the club women in a Chicago suburb.

The tablecloth that has long needed hemming, those blankets that ought to be rebound, that Christmas outfit for Betty's doll, and dozens of other little tasks that are hard for a busy housewife to get around to, are to be done in a community sewing circle in Hinsdale, Ill., where women who need work are to be brought in touch with those who can afford to pay for having work done. A vacant store is to be opened for the purpose Sept. 21.

This and other relief activities of club women were reported to the board meeting of the Illinois Federation of Women's Clubs Wednesday. Some districts in parts of the State where fruit crops were abundant this season put up thousands of cans of fruit and vegetables for distribution to needy families. Produce was donated by growers, cans and labor by club women. In one town a moving picture theater manager helped by accepting empty fruit jars for admission tickets, then turning them over to the philanthropic canners. Some clubs, the federation officers learned, adopted the practice of giving every thirteenth jar canned by their members to charity. Commending the amount of work that has been done, the federation board recommended that every district federation take the lead in local relief work.

The importance of local recreation activities was stressed by the board, which went on record as favoring economy measures in any department in preference to retrenchment in those activities which it regards as "conserving youth."

The most popular department this year promises to be that of the American home, said Mrs. William T. Bruckner, chairman of publicity. The board is planning district conferences all over the State for October dealing with this vital subject, she said. The club women are indicating their inteerst in the time-honored art of cooking by supporting a food show at the Merchandise Mart Oct. 19 to 24.

SPANISH WOMAN SPEAKS IN CORTES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID—The first speech ever made by a woman in a Spanish Parliament was a strong defense of the facilities for divorce included in the draft Constitution delivered in the Cortes by Señorita Clara Campoamor recently.

Her speech terminated with an appeal to the Cortes to include the vote for women in the new Constitution, claiming Spain was the first Latin country in which a woman had been able to raise her voice as member of Parliament.

ROAD COMPLETION OBSERVED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HAWKINSVILLE, Ga. — The Chamber of Commerce here entertained at a luncheon its contributing members in honor of the county and state highway officials, celebrating the completion of the paved road between Hawkinsville and Eastman, Ga.

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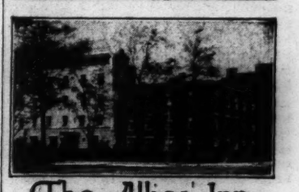

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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

On the Side of Ben More

By DORIS M. ROBERTS

IAN McPHERSON was a Scots laddie whose father was head gamekeeper on a large estate in the Highlands, and Ian's great ambition was one day to be the same.

Even now, although he was only 10 years old, he was familiar with all the moors and mountains for miles around. Every morning early he would take the dogs out for a run so that they should get to know every inch of the countryside.

Ian's father owned three dogs, but the pride of Ian's heart was Paddy, a two-year-old red Irish setter, belonging to the Laird of the estate. The Laird had been out of Scotland for two years, and had left Paddy as a puppy with Ian's father to be trained.

"The Laird is coming home, and will be down to see the dogs on Saturday," said his father one afternoon at tea time. "He speaks about giving Paddy to Master Alistair, so he'll need to have a special brushing that day."

Ian looked up. He had come almost to regard Paddy as his own, and the thought of parting with him was almost more than he could bear. That night he lay awake trying to devise some plan for keeping Paddy, but he couldn't think of anything. "I'd ask the Laird to let me buy him," he said to himself, "but I have not nearly enough money." And then, on Saturday morning, he made a desperate resolve.

"I'll go away up the Ben with him for the whole day, and when the Laird comes and Paddy is not there maybe he will forget about him."

He rose quietly about half-past five, took some bannocks and cheese in his pocket, with some biscuits for Paddy, and set off over the moors.

Bannocks and Burn Water

It was a fresh, cold morning, and Paddy was full of spirits, but Ian found that he could not really enjoy himself because his conscience was troublesome. "Still time to go back," it kept whispering, when he stopped to eat some bannocks and drink the gloriously cold burn water, but Ian shook his head and started off on the last piece of the climb which was very stiff and long.

About a couple of hours later he reached the top of the mountain and there flung himself down for a rest.

"Maybe you don't understand I am taking all this trouble for you, Paddy, my lad," he said, "but I know fine you would be miserable if the Laird was to give you to Master Alistair who doesn't even care enough about his own country to spend his holidays in it. Why, he hasn't been here for three years! Och, it fair sickens me to think of it!"

Paddy looked up in an understanding way, licked Ian's hand, and then went off exploring on his own until, seeing that a mist was coming up, Ian whistled to him, and they started off down the mountain.

They were about halfway down and the mist was fairly closing in when Ian heard a faint hulloo. He stopped and looked around, but could not see anybody. Then Paddy made off to the right where there was a steep and precipitous shoulder of the mountain. Ian followed him quickly, and soon made out the form of a young man waving his handkerchief from a ledge about 20 feet from the ground.

"Hullo!" cried Ian. "How in the world did you get there?"

"I was trying to find a short cut," explained the other, "and suddenly the surface seemed to move, and I came sliding down with it and landed here. I had a shot at going up again but deluged myself in shale."

"You'd better stay where you are," Ian called. "I believe I could climb up beside you, and as soon as the mist clears I'll help you off."

"But my people don't know where I am, and they'll be worrying about me," said the other.

"If you write a note I'll send Paddy home with it," said Ian. "My father is the head gamekeeper and he'll let your folk know."

The stranger produced a piece of paper and a pencil, wrote a few lines, folded it, and threw it down to Ian.

"Will your dog be able to find his way home in the mist?" he asked doubtfully.

Messenger Paddy

"Och, surely, Paddy could find his way home blindfold," said Ian, tucking the note into the dog's collar. "Home you go, Paddy lad, home boy."

Paddy stood gazing intelligently into Ian's face—then gathered what was required of him, and turning round disappeared into the mist.

"Now," said Ian, "shall I come up? You'll not be so lonely like then."

"No, no," said the other. "You must cut along home if you can. It looks to me as though I might be here for ages."

"I've got some bannocks and cheese in my pocket," said Ian temptingly. "This will be a fine place for practicing on. Here goes!" and carefully and slowly he climbed up to the ledge.

"Well done! My word, but you're a regular young monkey!" exclaimed his companion admiringly.

They huddled close together for warmth, and the mist grew so thick that soon they could not even see the edge of the ledge.

"Tell me about yourself and that fine dog of yours, laddie," said the stranger. "For a youngster of your size you certainly have got your head screwed on the right way."

Ian had forgotten why he had come out that morning, but now he remembered. He realized then that having sent Paddy home would have spoilt his plan, yet, somehow, he felt better about things; after all, it had not been a very sporting thing that he had done.

"My name is Ian McPherson," he told his companion, "but Paddy doesn't really belong to me." And then, in answer to a few sympathetic questions the whole story came out.

The other was silent for a little while. "You know, Ian," he said at length, "I think you have misjudged that Alistair fellow; he may have had other people to consider when he didn't come home for his holidays."

Something in his voice made Ian look up suddenly. "I say, you're not—yes, you are. Och, but I am a slow one! I should have known, but I thought you were just a visitor."

"Yes, I am afraid I must plead guilty to being young Alistair," said his companion smiling. "Would you have left me if you had known?"

Ian flushed. "Of course not!" he exclaimed; then as Alistair began to laugh. "Och, but you should have told me sooner! What brought you away up here so early?"

"I thought it was such a rare morning, so I slipped out to see how my old friend Ben More was getting along, and a bonnie mess I should have been in if you had not come. Of course I should not dream of taking Paddy from you now."

Ian's face lit up. "Do you mean it? Man, that's grand!" And then he stopped. "No, that wouldn't be right—and anyway, I'd like you to have Paddy; you're not a bit like I thought you were."

"Well, we will not quarrel about it just now," smiled Alistair. "See, the mist is thinning, could we be getting along?

In a short time the sun was shining down as warmly and brightly as it had done earlier, and Ian led Alistair up a narrow goat path until they were once more on the firm turf.

It was well past noon when they neared Ian's home, and there they met his father, the Laird, and Paddy. Paddy greeted Ian so warmly that anyone would have thought they had not seen each other for weeks.

"Steady, steady!" cried Ian, and beamed with pride when the Laird told how Paddy had come back, and how they had found the note tucked into his collar.

And then Alistair told what a good friend Ian had been to him, and all the time he was talking Ian felt he must explain to them about his plan to keep Paddy.

"You shouldn't have done that, Ian," his father said gravely when he heard. "You came very near to shaming the McPherson name."

But the Laird shook him by the hand. "You'll never do that, laddie," he said. "And as for Paddy, he's yours. You're a couple of real thoroughbreds, that's what you are. Now Alistair, we had better be getting along."

A few days later a fine new leather collar arrived for Paddy with a silver name plate on which was written, "Paddy McPherson, from an admirer." And every morning Ian polishes it so that it shines as no other name plate ever shone before.

A Puzzle Map Game

One Christmas time a family with several small children received a puzzle of the map of the United States. They were soon able to piece it together with perfect ease and then tired of the game, which seemed about to pass into oblivion when Daddy hit upon a unique way of renewing their interest in the situation of the states and their relation to each other.

The outside or frame of the map was constructed, then the remaining pieces put in a bowl over which was spread a cloth. The competing sides took turns in putting the puzzle together, drawing the pieces from under the cloth, one by one, and placing them in their proper positions, no piece being allowed to be moved more than one-fourth of an inch from where it was first placed. For instance California, if drawn first, might be followed by Iowa, then Georgia.

The fun was to be able to measure with the eye accurately enough to place each piece in its rightful position so that when all the states were on the board they would not overlap each other. The child getting the best results won the game.

At first it was comical to see how the pieces would be piled up against each other—a sorry-looking United States indeed, and one which caused great merriment at times.

But it was surprising how proficient they all became in an amazingly short time. Even Mother and Daddy were keen competitors in map construction. Now they can almost tell with their eyes shut just how many inches of space exists between Florida and Maine and the exact spot Oklahoma requires to leave room for Texas.

Photo by Lynwood M. Chace.

A Woodland Surprise

All over the woods mellow moonlight had shone,
And softened the face of each sturdy pine cone;
Pine needles were dropping around here and there,—
A rich, spicy fragrance was filling the air.

The twin cones held fast to their own mother tree,
And like sleepy children they clung to her knee;
"My supper is waiting," a woodmouse had said,
"I'll nibble those cones, then away to my bed."

He climbed the pine tree and his eyes grew more bright,
For close by his side was a wonderful sight;
Right there, on a cone he had wished for his own,
A beautiful moth had just airily flown.

She spread her light skirts and sat quietly down,
To rest undisturbed, on her cone seat of brown,
With nothing to fear, for she knew she would find,
Good friends all about, who were gentle and kind.

Emilie Blackmore Staff

When I Grow Up

When I grow up, I'll have a pup;
Perhaps a kitten, too.
I'd also like a parrot
That can say, "How do you do!"
I'll have a horse to give me rides,
A cow to give me milk;
I'll have a gown of calico,
And another one of silk.
I'll have the cutest little house
That ever you did see,
And then, perhaps, some afternoon,
You'll come and call on me?

ALFRED I. TOOKE.

Uncle's Treasure Basket

OLD Uncle Tobias had a wonderful basket. It stood about three feet high, and was large enough for a child to sit in quite comfortably. The lid was shaped like a cone, with a red ring on the top for a handle. The basket was woven with plaited straws of every bright hue imaginable—green, scarlet, orange, blue and purple interlaced with black, yellow and brown.

Uncle Tobias, as all the children lovingly called him, had been a sailor in days gone by, and during his voyages had collected many things of interest from all parts of the world.

When the lid was taken off, the basket revealed a mass of carefully arranged packets. There were shells of fairylike delicacy from the Malabar coast of India; and Uncle Toby would tell how he found these exquisite shells lying almost unnoticed on the beach. There was, also, a splendid collection of yellow, orange and violet sea-snail shells from some small uncharted islands in the Pacific; these Uncle Toby would often lend to the children to make patterns with on the dark green plush tablecloth.

Then there were handfuls of small semi-transparent colored stones from Angra Pequena, a tiny place on the West Coast of Africa, and Uncle Tobias would tell the children over and over again how he had found them.

It happened that his father owned some sailing ships, and took young Tobias cruising with him whenever possible. On one occasion a great storm arose overnight, when the ships were in a bay that was full of rocks and reefs. The vessels tried to find shelter, but the high seas washed the ships onto the reefs, and all night long little Tobias could hear the ropes creaking and straining.

And then, suddenly, a huge sea lifted their ship safely over the reef into deep water. They managed to reach a tiny haven, and dropping anchor, lay rolling gently until morning. Calm came with the sunrise, and there, on the shore, they saw seals lying near the beach. The Captain and his mate and young Tobias took off in a rowing boat, and on landing found the bright stones, blue, red and yellow, covering the sands.

Among the other treasures in the basket were strings of cowrie-shells which had been used as money in China and South Africa. Some of the large shells were unthreaded, and if you swung them round in the air and then put them quickly to your ear, you fancied you could hear the sea still rolling up the beach.

There was a South African belt made of colored beans, and woven into a gay pattern of brown and black and red, and a quaint Kaffir doll that had been given to Uncle Tobias by some natives whose huts he had helped to save from being burned by the fierce sun.

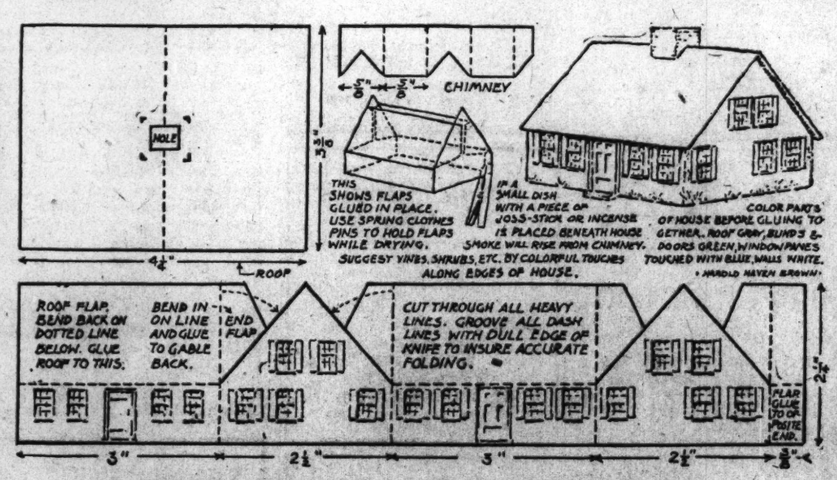
This doll was a cylinder of wood, about 14 inches long, and covered with beads which had been strung together and fixed round it. Festoons of feathers, and strips of beads hung from its head and waist. Truly it was a strange doll!

Then there was a tiny, stuffed alligator about five inches long, and two baby turtles with shiny shells. These had come from the Ascension Islands.

A beautiful Mandarin's coat in rich yellow silk was embroidered with blue and gold dragons. "If they had had five claws instead of four," Uncle Toby explained, "they would have been Imperial dragons."

But the best treasure of all was kept till the last. It was wrapped in very yellow paper and again in cotton wool, which Uncle Toby took off very carefully whenever he showed it to his little friends. It was an old gold watch, on the back of which his initials were set in tiny rubies. Inscribed inside the case was a message from his shipmates when he retired, a token of appreciation of the loving coöperation and encouragement he had always given them. Uncle Tobias polished the engraved surface tenderly with his big silk handkerchief before returning it to its wrappings.

Every Friday evening Uncle Tobias held a kind of court, and it was an understood thing that anyone who wished might come and see the contents of the big basket that held treasures from all the four corners of the earth.


HOLE
CHIMNEY
5/8"
5/8"
3 3/16"
THIS SHOWS FLAPS GLUED IN PLACE. USE SPRING CLOTHES PINS TO HOLD FLAPS WHILE DRYING.
IN A SMALL DISH WITH A PIECE OF JOSS-STICK OR INCENSE IS PLACED BENEATH HOUSE
SMOKE WILL RISE FROM CHIMNEY.
COLOR PARTS OF HOUSE BEFORE GLUING TOGETHER. ROOF GRAY, BLIND'S & DOORS GREEN, WINDOW PANES TOUCHED WITH BLUE, WALLS WHITE.
SUGGEST VINES, SHRUBS, ETC. BY COLORFUL TOUCHES ALONG EDGES OF HOUSE.
HAROLD HAVEN BROWN
4 1/2"
ROOF
ROOF FLAP. BEND BACK ON DOTTED LINE BELOW. GLUE ROOF TO THIS.
BEND IN ON LINE AND GLUE TO GABLE BACK.
END FLAP
CUT THROUGH ALL HEAVY LINES. GROOVE ALL DASH LINES WITH DULL EDGE OF KNIFE TO INSURE ACCURATE FOLDING.
2 1/4"
FLAP GLUE TO OPPOSITE END.
3"
2 1/2"
3"
2 1/2"
3/8"

How to Make a Cape Cod Cottage

TO MAKE a model of this little house you need as tools: scissors, glue, paste or cement, a sharp knife, crayons or water color paints, pencil, pen and ink, white drawing paper, medium thick cardboard, and a board to work will probably be useful.

The illustration may be pasted on the cardboard and, when dry, cut out and pasted together as shown, but if you do this the house will be very small. It will be better to redraw the plans to the measurements given or to double all measurements.

When the drawing is finished, go over the doors and windows with pen and ink. Now color the drawing while it is flat. Walls remain white; blinds and doors are bluish green; windowpanes are touched with sky blue; roof is bluish gray; chimney red. Paint plants, grass, and vines around the lower edge of the house. When colored, cut around outer edge.

In putting the house together glue one part at a time. First glue the flap at the extreme right to the opposite side. Hold it in place until dry. Then glue the end of one roof flap in place, as in diagram, holding until dry, and then glue the ends of the other flap. The roof folds on the dotted line. It should be laid on the table wrong side up. This under side and the surface of the roof flap of the house should be covered with many dabs of glue close together.

The house is then turned upside down and one roof flap pressed into place correctly on the roof. This must be held down until the glue has set; then glue down the other flap in the same way.

The chimney is first glued together at the two ends. Then it is attached to the roof by small paper tabs not shown on the diagram, and must fit over the hole in the roof on the four angles shown.

This early type of house is found on Cape Cod and throughout New England. Its simplicity and charm have made it a model for many architects, and reproductions of it often appear in newspapers and magazines for home builders to follow.

Tunkentell

Tunkentell is a friend of Mother's. We've never met him. In fact, we don't even know if Tunkentell is a "him" but we just say so to make it easier.

Mother tells us every night when we go to bed that she loves each one of us better than Tunkentell, so we suppose she must love Tunkentell a lot because she loves us such a lot. And she says it to us in such a nice sort of lingering way, as though she liked thinking of how much she loves Tunkentell, and then, of how much she loves us. Of course, we're awfully glad she loves us best, but we can't help wishing, too, that Tunkentell might be first-best, along with us, instead of second-best all by himself.

If ever we ask Mother about it she smiles, and tells us not to worry, for Tunkentell is quite content with his lot. And that does comfort us, of course. We would like to know more about him, but Mother never tells. No matter how much we tease, she never tells.

Sometimes we have long talks among ourselves about Tunkentell. Maybe he's a person, or maybe an animal, or maybe even a fairy.

I like Tunkentell a lot, particularly because he's not anything you can touch or poke. It makes him seem to last much longer and be in more places. The more I think about him the nicer he seems to be. I call him Tunk for short—that way he seems more my friend, not just a friend of Mother's cut down for me. The others don't think quite so much about him as I do, so I don't tell them all I think.

* * *

One day, dear Tunkentell, I listened with my ears and not my heart and heard my Mother say, "I love you more than tongue can tell." For just one little minute, when you tried to run away, I was afraid I had grown up and left you far behind—but not so, Tunk. You never were the kind of thing that one could poke.

Peter.

Mail Bag

St. Albans, Christchurch, New Zealand

Dear Snubs:

For your benefit I must explain myself. My name is Percival and I am a black and white fox terrier puppy. No, not black and white; I am all white except for a little patch of black on the tip of my right ear, and another halfway down my tail. The Boss calls me Percival and so do most of his friends, but some people call me Tip, and others, Spot, because I am so small; but they are the ones who don't know me properly. I like Percival, because that is a big man's name.

I live in St. Albans, but I have a lot of friends in Spreydon and Woolston, and some even as far away as Sumner. Of course most of them are bigger than I am, but I have plenty of fun with them. At first the Boss wouldn't let me go outside the front gate, but when I grew older and he knew me better, he made a place for me to go out, and now I don't have to wait for someone to open the gate for me, me.

The other day I found my way into the Boss's room when he wasn't looking and I heard him say to young Jim, "This is the yacht my Pater gave me for my birthday. How about coming to Victoria Lake in Hagley Park for a sail!"

Jim said "Right!" and jumped round so quickly that I got quite a fright and scampered out to my kennel as hard as I could go. In half a minute I heard the Boss whistling for me at the back door, and he called out "Per-ci-val," making my name sound ever-so-big. When I came trotting up he said, "It's all right, Percival, would you like to come too?" So I said "Wuff! Wuff!" and wagged my tail as fast as I knew how. So off we went. Whew! I had to run hard to keep the Boss in sight. He and Jim were riding bicycles and my short legs were going as fast as the piston rod on the Boss' steam engine.

Now before we got to the lake I could see a number of white specks floating about on it and just as I saw them I heard the Boss say, "Look at all the sails, Jim!" so I guess that must be what they are—sails—and I barked to let the Boss know that I had seen them.

When we arrived, I plunged straight into the water. Gee! It was great! But the Boss didn't take any notice of me. He was busy setting the sails of his yacht, so I ran round the edge of the lake and with a mighty plop-splash-swish I leaped as far out into the water as I could. Wow! This was good fun! Everybody laughed and clapped, so I did it again, and they kept on laughing and clapping.

After that the Boss made me stay out of the water so I went away and rolled in the long grass.

Well, I'm going to have some more fun soon, but it won't be in the lake.

Cheerio, Snubs!

Love to all,

Percival.

Melbourne, Victoria, Australia

Dear Editor:

For some time now I have been an interested reader of the Monitor, and I love the Mail Bag very much. I am 12 years old and go to the Huntingtower School in Malvern. I have one sister who is 14. I should like to get some correspondents, and will answer any letter I receive.

Every Saturday morning in the winter I go ice skating at the Melbourne Glaciarium and love it. At school we play basketball, tennis and a little hockey.

We live in Moonee Ponds, a suburb four miles out of Melbourne, and travel by train to school every day. For our holidays we go to Daylesford, which is a country town about 70 miles from Melbourne. As it is an old mining town, you see the old worked-out mines wherever you go. The country around Daylesford is delightful for walks and taking photos.

One year we went to Sasafrass; this place also has delightful scenery, and many beautiful walks may be taken from here. There are also beautiful fern gullies—some constructed but most of them natural. Many beautiful photographs may be taken here.

Hoping to get correspondents,

Myra D.

Killarney Line, Queensland, Australia

Dear Editor:

For several years I have been reading the Monitor. I love reading Snubs, Waddles, The Children's Page and the Sundial.

We have a dog. He looks so much like Snubs in the Monitor that we have named him Snubs. We are all very fond of him. We live at Swanfels, some miles from Warwick. It is all mountains and valleys. I am 11 years of age, and should like to correspond with any girl about my own age, in the United States and in England.

I hope to receive lots of letters, and will answer all I get. With best wishes to all the Mail Baggers,

Coral M.

Toledo, Ohio

Dear Editor:

Toledo is a beautiful city with many parks. Our largest park is Ottawa Park. They have swings, slides and maypoles there. Every Tuesday and Friday the girls play baseball. We have a lovely zoo also. It has tigers, leopards, monkeys, parrots, etc. The animals are very well taken care of and have strong cages.

I am 12 years old and I have gone to the Christian Science Sunday School since I was 3 years old. I should love to correspond with girls from 10 to 13 years of age.

Betty V.

Washington, D. C.

Dear Editor:

To me (and many others I hope) Washington is the most beautiful city in the world. Almost everyone knows a little about our capital city, I am sure. But if I have any correspondents who wish to know about Washington I will be glad to help them.

I do not belong to the Christian Science Church, but I get the Monitor from a Christian Science friend. I like the Young Folks' Page very much. I like to read "Snubs" and "Waddles."

I am 11 years old and I am interested in books and stamps and colored glass collecting. In fact, I find it fun to collect almost any odd thing.

Mary Louise C.

Wichita, Kansas

Dear Editor:

I have been reading the Mail Bag letters and enjoyed them very much. I thought I should like to correspond with some girl of my age from any country in the world, including our own United States. We expect to return to California next summer and I should especially like to hear from someone in North or South Carolina. We now live in Wichita, Kan. I enjoy making up rhymes and would be glad if someone interested in the same thing would send me some of theirs and I'll send some of mine.

My pet is a little black and white fox terrier puppy, named Trixie. I have no sisters or brothers, but I have some little girl friends and should be glad if some of you would be my friends, also. I am 11 years old.

——Geraldine O.

Pomona, California

Dear Editor:

This is my second letter to the Mail Bag. My first letter was not published, but I hope this one will be. My brother and I have been attending the Christian Science Sunday School ever since the baby class.

Pomona is the home of the Los Angeles County Fair. Last year the new exhibit building was used for the first time. It is the largest building of its kind, without any supporting pillars, in the world. We like Pomona because it is near the mountains and the beach. We have a beautiful view of the mountains all the time. Quite often we take a picnic supper up to one of the canyons. Many times we see deer, big and little. They are so tame that they come out to the edge of the road and watch the cars go by.

For nature study I am making a book of the "All Nature" articles in the Monitor. I cut them out and paste them on white paper and when I've finished I'm going to put a pretty cover on it. So far I have 70 articles.

Quite a long time ago I made a scrapbook of Snubs and I always read Snubs first in the Monitor, and when Snubs doesn't come in the Monitor I read Waddles. I am interested in music, swimming and reading. Will some girls around 9 or 10 please write to me. I promise to answer any letter I receive.

Mary Elizabeth H.

Los Angeles, California

Dear Editor:

I live in Los Angeles, California, and I have never been out the State of California. I should like to correspond with any girl, my age (11).

My hobbies are music, tennis and nature study. I study the birds and animals. I am a member of the Audubon Society. My pets are two goldfish and the wild birds. I should like to correspond with girls from all over the world. I go to Twenty-sixth Church of Christ, Scientist.

Love to all Mailbaggers and to the Editor.

Gladys E. B.

The following would like to receive letters:

Girls

Gloria F. (9), Radburn, N. J.—Interested in stamps.

Ruth G. (10), Chicago, Ill.

Mary Maxine G. (11), Kansas City, Kan.—Interested in music and collecting stamps and poems.

Virginia H. (11), Ferguson, Mo.—Interested in books and art.

Ruth Alma B. (11), La Grange, Ill.—Interested in reading and swimming. (Please send in your street address, Ruth.)

Bernice O., Dallas, Texas.

Boys

A. C. J. (9), Kansas City, Kan.

Ronald G. M. W. (10), Rochdale, Lancs, England.—Especially from Canada and Australia. (Please send in your street address, Ronald.)

Carlton M. (11), Eagle Rock, Calif.—Especially from South Africa. Interested in cactus gardens.

Will the following please send in their full names and street addresses, as letters are waiting for them:

June E., Lakewood, Ohio.
Betty H., Portland, Ore.
Bonnie ...., Tracy, Minn.

RULES FOR CORRESPONDENCE

1. Letters to Mail Bag correspondents should be inclosed in an envelope stamped and partially addressed, and mailed to the Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Editor will see that the addresses are completed and that the letters are forwarded to their destinations. A note giving the full name and address of the sender must also be inclosed. Do not write in asking for names and addresses.

2. When there is any doubt about postage rates, inquiry should be made at the local post office. To most foreign countries (with the exception of Great Britain) the rate is 5 cents.

Found In September

Use the letters in the word "September" and find:

1. An animal playmate.
2. A vegetable.
3. Myself.
4. To join.
5. To be still.
6. To move the feet.
7. Most excellent.
8. Home for birds.

Key to Puzzle

Answer to September Calendar Puzzle published Sept. 14:

Reading, writing, arithmetic, drawing, spelling, music, English, geography, history.

THE HOME FORUM

Their Daily Bread

IN WANDERING about the world in out-of-the-way places, it has often occurred to me in what strange fashion people earn their living and on what curious occupations that living depends!

On the great souk (market) in Marrakesh, for instance, there exists a band of families who, from time immemorial, have employed themselves by laying down raw hides on the earthen pavements and covering them with dust. All passers-by walk over these hides, treading them in with bare or lightly sandaled feet till they are worked quite soft and supple. The hide curers take them up from week to week to inspect them—they are experts in knowing the exact amount of treading-in the hides require—and, when they have acquired a certain softness, they are taken away, carefully oiled and worked by the hands and feet, kneaded and molded till they are evenly soft all over, ready to be dyed and made up into those delicious Morocco leather bags and satchels we all know and like so much. But what woman, delighting in her supple leather pochette, dreams that it has acquired its softness from lying on the hard earthen trackway of some Moroccan market till myriads of lightly passing brown feet have trodden all the hardness out of the leather!

Another strange worker was the tiny child whose photograph I took in the souk at Rabat: he danced for his living, and danced with a strange solemn rhythm which enchanted me. I met them first—father and son—on a dusty road from Rabat to Salé, where they were plying their trade, the little lad (not more than five years of age) circling slowly round and round to his father's playing on a reed instrument. He was dressed in a little white robe, with a wreath of flowers on his dark head, and he danced a strange and stately measure in the road beside us for our pleasure, watching us with large and serious eyes. When we gave him a few pence, he handed them at once to his father, then he took two flowers from his wreath and passed them to us with a grave salaam. He never smiled all the time he was dancing; but, when I found some bonbons in my bag and told the guide to ask his father if he might have them, his tiny round face lighted up and he laughed with pleasure.

"He is only a baby," the guide said, "but he has the true sense of rhythm. He will be a fine dancer some day!" It was very quaint to see such a tiny tot salaam so profoundly and dance with such grace; and I asked for his story, but the guide could tell me little about the strange couple.

"The man is his father, and takes the greatest care of him," he told us. "He never allows him to dance too long. His little robes are kept immaculately clean, and he always has fresh flowers for his wreath each day. They have been at the gates of Rabat only a few months."

Later, in the early evening as we returned, we saw them sitting together in the souk, eating their supper out of the same dish, just as though they had been two friends instead of father and baby son. I noticed that the father gave the child all the best pieces, and that a tiny burnoose had been wrapped over his little robe. He rose to salaam directly he saw us and would have danced again for us, I think, but we would not allow him to do so: he had been dancing all day. He was very shy of the camera and turned round when I took his picture. Later on we heard that he was dancing (for which he had a great natural gift) to make enough money to go to the University at Fez when he was older, that the father came of superior people and had fallen on evil days through no fault of his own. The child was the apple of his father's eye, could chant parts of the Koran and was of extreme intelligence, although he was only five years old.

It is a far cry from Morocco to Corsica, but my next picture shows the indolent water-carriers of Nonza, who bring the water in from the fountain in summer. They are too lazy to carry their pots on their heads, as the women do, and the registered water sellers have invented a long pole on rollers, with a notch in the center, on which they hang their earthenware water jug, and so roll it into the village of Nonza many times a day during the great summer heat. One of the great industries of Corsica, especially in the northern part of the island, is the making of lobster traps. Hundreds of villagers earn their living in this fashion.

The French peasant women work just as hard as the men in the south, in the fields, mending nets and curing fish on the coast, and during the grape harvest picking the grapes and treading out the juice. But the French peasant woman is really a born laundress—that is her *métier* in life!—and she understands the art of washing and getting up the finest lingerie as no one else does. I confess it still makes my heart ache to watch French women washing, placing the finest muslin, the sheerest cambric garment, on one flat stone and beating it with another! It seems as though it must all be completely destroyed, beaten full of holes—but nothing of the sort occurs! The finest materials will stand this drastic treatment perfectly, and come out looking like new. In every river near a French village, there is the registered washing place and in every coast town is the same, a particular spot where the women go daily with their own and visitors' linen, to beat it on stones till it is clean and bleach it on the grass till it is white as the driven snow!

It is in these washing places in Spain that the Malaguena is often heard, especially if the women do not know a stranger is listening. Spanish women do not talk as much as French women, who never cease chattering all the time they are washing. Spanish women are far more silent, but suddenly one of them will hum a line or two and soon they all are singing it: it is the most fascinating song I ever heard. Really, it is no song, but just a plaintive little chant hummed under the breath, started by one, taken up and varied a little by another, carried right along the line of washing women like a thread of melody, everyone singing a few bars. Sometimes it is the veriest whisper, sometimes it rises to a wailing chant; often it dies away altogether, only to begin again as a sort of echo, but with different harmonies and intervals and always in a minor key. The narrow streets of old Spanish towns are full of this strange, ghostly music as well as the washing places; but, strangely enough, no one will sing it to you for money, and it generally stops altogether if the women notice a stranger is listening.

Particularly interesting is the way in which the Spanish traveling tinker earns his living. He journeys from one village to another with a sort of caravan, in which he and his family sleep when on the road, and this caravan is hung with an assortment of such incongruous articles that one is amazed—cages of birds, the hens that lay the daily eggs, a couple of cats, sacks of fodder for the mule, clumps of carnations and geraniums growing in old tin cans or disused boxes, everything one might think a traveling family would leave behind, is hung from various nails, as well as the tools and implements and a miniature forge, which are the tinker's stock in trade. In this way he travels all over the country, unyoking his mule in each village, setting up his tiny forge in some old archway or in the disused entrance or corridor of an ancient house. The whole village bring their pots and pans, their dishes and jars, directly the news spreads that he has arrived; and his wife prepares the midday meal, gypsy fashion, in a caldron over a stick fire while he tinkers the belongings of the whole village.

Another traveling peddler in Spain, welcomed wherever he goes, is the cake-maker, whose charcoal oven is mounted on a flat barrow and trundled about from one street or one market to another. He makes really wonderful cakes, crisp, sweet, delicious. I have often eaten them, and he does a roaring trade!

In the huge open-air market in Barcelona, one sees the strangest folk plying various trades from which they earn their daily bread. Strangest of all, perhaps, are the fish scalers, for when I heard of them at first, I thought it must be a joke! However, they are not by any means unnecessary for some of the Mediterranean fish have such heavy or sharp scales that the careful housewife has them removed before carrying her purchases home.

E. B.

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A Bit of Uselessness

From the first pre-Egyptian, who crudely scratched a lotus on his dish of clay, down to the jolly Feckenham men, the human race has given to flowers something more than idle curiosity, something less than mere earnest of fruit or berry.

At twelve thousand feet I have seen one of my Tibetans with nothing but a few shreds of straw between his bare feet and the snow, probe around the south edge of melting drifts until he found brilliant little primroses to stick behind his ears. I have been ushered into the little-used, musty best-parlor of a New England farmhouse, and have seen fresh vases of homely, old-fashioned flowers—so recently placed for my edification, that drops of water still glistened like dewdrops on the dusty plush mat beneath. . . .

Here in British Guiana I can run the whole gamut of gardens, within a few miles of where I am writing. A mile above my laboratory up-river, is the thatched benab of an Akawai Indian—whose house is a roof, whose rooms are hammocks, whose estate is the jungle. Degas can speak English, but Grandmother has no language but her native Akawai. She is a good friend of mine, and we hold long conversations, neither of us bothering with the letter, but only the spirit of communication. She is a tiny person, bowed and wrinkled as only an old Indian squaw can be, always jolly and chuckling to herself. . . . She labors in a true landscape garden—the small circle wrested with cutlass and fire from the jungle, and kept free only by constant cutting of the vines and lianas which creep out almost in a night. . . .

One day, just as I was leaving, Grandmother led me to a palm nearby, and to one of its ancient frond-sheaths was fastened a small brown branch to which a few blue-green leaves were attached. I had never seen anything like it. She mumbled and touched it with her shriveled, bent fingers. I could understand nothing, and sent for Degas, who came and explained grudgingly, "Me no know what for—toko-nook just name—have got smell when yellow."

And so at last I found the bit of uselessness which, carried onward and developed in ages to come, as it had been elsewhere in ages past, was to evolve into botany, and backyard gardens, and greenhouses, and wars of roses, and beautiful paintings, and music, . . . and verses more than human. To Degas the toko-nook was "just name," "and it was nothing more." . . . But Grandmother, though all the sunlight seemed dusk, and the dawn but as night, yet clung to her little plant, whose glory was that it was of no use whatsoever, but in months to come would be yellow, and would smell.—WILLIAM BEEBE, in "Edge of the Jungle."

The Old Fairbanks House, Dedham, Massachusetts. From a Drawing by Louis H. Ruyl.

Uncle Albert

He was easily the star of two distinct orbits—the Crown Street Tailor's Shop, and Windy Hill weddings. The former claimed by far the major part of his time; the latter provided those rare splotches of color which enlivened the drab routine of his daily living and completed its design.

From early morning until evening he measured, stitched and ironed in the small three-cornered room over the little shop in Crown Street, sandwiched between the Café Royale on one hand and Titus Pickles—Saddler on the other. From Savile Manor, in the West End, to the weaving sheds of Woolshops, his name was a symbol of all that was peerless in tailoring. How he came to be so widely known as "Uncle Albert" no one could tell, except perhaps the urchins who originated it, the grimy little cricket champions of Bowler's Alley, who plagued him for tram tickets and stubs of chalk. At Whitsuntide, when he worked far into the night, his wife would say to him, as he left her in the morning: "There's a copper or two for a bit o' fried fish and a bun for yer tea. Don't mek a noise if you come 'ome late." And Lewis, the red-headed eldest of the Widow MacDougall's ten problems, would so move Uncle Albert's heart by the presentation of his tragic need of twopence, the price of admission to the County Council swimming bath, that the little tailor would cheerily sacrifice the "bit o' fish" and the bun, and make his tea from the few slices of bread and butter in his red cotton handkerchief.

It was at weddings that Uncle Albert shone most resplendently. In Windy Hill, that crisscross hamlet of dingy streets, where he had resided ever since his own marriage, and where his children had grown up and, in their turn, taken scullery houses of their own, no wedding was to be thought of without him. Not a word would be said when the invitation was extended, except that the presence of Uncle Albert and Mrs. Uncle Albert was requested; but he would no more consider it proper to set out without his piece of music under his arm than the bride's mother would omit the roast beef, or boiled ham, or pickled tongue, or trifle, or raspberry jelly, or the wedding cake itself.

No one could possibly have appeared more genuinely modest than Uncle Albert when the inevitable announcement came that he would contribute a solo, and certainly no one could have enjoyed the rendering of it more than he. Opera stars might cavil at a performance immediately subsequent to the consumption of large quantities of ham, celery and jam tart, but not so Uncle Albert. He had one song, and he sang it—with all his might and main. Starting out moderately, his rather rotund little figure, in well creased trousers and shiny frock coat, tensely curved like a letter "S," he would joyously inform his audience that:

"A contented mind is a blessing kind,
And a merry heart is a purse well lined,"

increasing in volume as he soared from line to line until, in a very ecstasy of abandon, he would roar out the rollicking—

"Then, *what* care I? Let the world go by.
'Tis better far to laugh than cry."

An explosion of applause would crackle through the Sunday school room, hired for the occasion. Tears would stream down toil-worn cheeks. Young men would squeeze their sweethearts' hands. Everybody would smile, in spite of or because of his display of emotion; and in the haze of steam from the kettles, and the general warmth of feeling, Uncle Albert would appear a dim, romantic figure, mopping the moisture from his brow and nodding to his accompanist to begin all over again.

In Windy Hill a wedding—in Crown Street a suit of clothes. And Uncle Albert, soloist and tailor par excellence.

George Inness

George Inness . . . grew to young manhood at Newark, New Jersey, then not a whirl of machinery and trams, but a sleepy little city with abundant local tradition and pride. About it stretched one of the loveliest prospects in the world . . . the Passaic and Hackensack meadows with their noble rim of encircling heights. These great marshes with their swinging estuaries, their abundance of seasonal flowers, have an infinite variety of charm within their apparent monotony, and the glory of dawn and sunset nowhere yields richer or more delicate incandescences than it does among the reeds and cattails that carpet this old bed of the Hudson.

Treeless, or nearly so, these meadows are bordered by gently rolling country adorned by the finest elms, white oaks, scarlet oaks, maples and beeches. Even New England presents in autumn no such clamor of scarlet, crimson, yellow, and glowing russet as does the Orange Mountain where it rolls up from the meadows. It was then a farming country broken into glades and hillocks, offering juxtaposition of left-over forest trees with orchard or pasture—an agreeable, intimate, half-tamed landscape. . . .

George Inness shifted his sketching grounds widely. The Roman Campagna, the coast of France, and England, the Alleghanies, the White Mountains and the Sierras, the Moors of Scotland, at one time or another engrossed him. But he is always at his best in such pictures as recall the rim of the meadows of Hackensack.—FRANK JEWETT MATHER JR., in "Estimates in Art."

Maine Hardhack

There's a hint of early autumn
Upon the hills of Maine;
Blue lakes gleam chill and ruffled,
Late pastures bloom again.

June balsam tips grow sturdy,
Ripe berry crops are done,
And golden rod is turning
Bright molten in the sun.

Now, deeper in the pastures,
Among low juniper,
Within the elfin fencing
Of birch and pointed fir,

Mauve hardhack lifts triumphant,
Tempting the wayside bee,
Trim, slender spires of blossoms
Far as the eye can see.

O sturdy upland pastures,
I love whatever dress
Covers your rugged acres
Hewn from the wilderness:

Blue violets of springtime,
Sweet fern and wispy hay,
Your Joseph's coat of colors
When autumn frosts hold sway.

Today a little heartache
Pricks longingly in me.
There's hardhack in Maine pastures,
And I not there to see!

FRANCES CROSBY HAMLEY.

THERE are few historic houses in the United States which give one such a feeling of the past, and a sense of the continuity of white civilization on this continent, as does the old Fairbanks House in Dedham, Massachusetts. Originally, of course, a farmhouse set in wide acres, today it stands, surrounded by one modest acre, at the juncture of two busy highways. A steady stream of motorcars and trucks thunders past. Neat little modern houses across the way cast glances of perennial surprise and superiority at the brown, weather-beaten clapboards of the ancient building. But, standing at the rear of the house under the gigantic elms, these anachronisms fade from one's sight and hearing. Time is turned back three hundred years.

It was in 1633 that Jonathan Fayerbanke is reported to have come with his family to Boston from Sowerby in Yorkshire. Family tradition has it that he brought from England the frame of a house, that these timbers lay in Boston for three years while Jonathan looked about for a good location. In 1636 he decided upon Dedham, which town was established and named by the General Court in September of that year, on the petition of twelve persons. Here, on the "upland in his grant for an house Lott," made in 1636, he built his house. Not the building as it stands today with its two hip-roofed wings, but the central part, two stories high in the front, and, in the rear, a lean-to with its pitch roof extending to within a few feet of the ground.

The interior of the main house gives one the impression of having been the original prototype of all early colonial houses. It has the tiny entry; the narrow, hidden stairway, the back wall of which is also the wall of the huge central chimney; the two large, square rooms opening off the hall on each floor; the diminutive windowpanes in small windows; the wide board floorings that have become familiar in story and picture as well as in other extant examples of houses. But here the difference is the look of amazing antiquity, the roughness of finish, the extremely primitive comfort. The beams and rafters are so tremendous and so blackened by time; the rooms are so dark and airless; the ceilings and doorways so low—some of them barely six feet high—as to cause one to wonder whether the Fairbanks men and women of the seventeenth century were pygmies.

The gambrel-roofed wings, each on a slightly higher level than the main house, seem a trifle less ancient. The east wing, according to family legend, was built for John Fairbanks, Jonathan's eldest son, and his bride, in 1641. The west wing, thought to have been used chiefly by the hired men as sleeping rooms, was added about 1654.

The furniture represents many periods, for eight generations have lived in the house. There is nothing remarkable about it in itself. What makes it unique is that every object actually belonged to a Fairbanks. Descendants from all parts of the country have been sending back cherished heirlooms, until now the house is full of authentic family pieces.

It is indeed an early American house with a difference. The fact alone that, during its whole existence of three centuries, it has been owned and lived in by the same family and has never been deeded, sets it apart. The Fairbanks Family Association now owns it. Every summer hundreds of members of the family gather under the spreading elms. Nearly every person in the United States bearing the name Fairbank or Fairbanks is related by direct descent from Jonathan the first. Thousands of visitors each year walk through the old rooms and ponder for a time the ways of life of their Puritan ancestors.

A Ködön Áthatolni

Az az oldalon angol nyelven megjelenő Krisztusi Tudományi (Christian Science) cikk fordítása.

ÉZSAIÁS próféta a népeknek megváltást igért, ha Istent helyesen meg fogják ismerni. Ez a tudás hegyhez, azaz az öntudat magasztos állapotához hasonlítható, amelynek magaslatáról mindent láthatunk, amit már Isten gyermekei számára teremtett. „És szerez a seregek Ura minden népeknek e hegyen lakomát kövér eledelekből, lakomát erős borból; velős, kövér eledelekből, megtisztult erős borból: S elveszi e hegyen a fátyolt, mely beborita minden népeket, és a takarót, mely befödött vala minden népségeket:"

A mi napjainkban áttörhetünk a hamisságok ködén, mert a Krisztusi Tudomány (Christian Science) segélyével megérthetjük Jézus tanításait, és rájöhetünk Isten és ember tényleges természetének mivoltára. Mikor Jézus Krisztus jött a Krisztus (Igazság) vallása üzenetével, ő avval az emberiség öntudatában oly rést nyitott meg, amelyet soha bezárni nem lehet, mert ő elhozta az emberiségnek az ideális, az Isten által teremtett ember lényének magyarázatát; egy igazságot, melyet soha visszavonni nem lehet; egy világító fényt, amely örökké lobog. Az ő eljövetelével az igazi ember mivoltának leleplezése áttört az úgynevezett halandó elme csalárd ködjein, és mindörökre velünk marad.

Az emberiség esetleg azt hiszi, hogy „a takaró, amely befödött vala minden népségeket"—áthatolhatatlan; hogy nehéz és sötét, és hogy azon sok szenvedéssel, ami látszólag a világon van, nyomja el az emberiséget. Ezen álláspontból nézve tényleg úgy látszik, hogy nincs menekülés. Ha azonban megértjük, hogy amit mi jelenleg a „világ" alatt értünk, az az, amit arról elhiszünk,—hogy mi a szó legszorosabb értelmében a föld, otthon, körülmények, és környezet véges értelmezésében élünk,—akkor egy a helyzet megértése felé vezető lépést tettünk. A „fátyol, amely beborita minden népeket," az egy hamis, elmebeli köd, amely azt állítja, hogy elrejti előlünk isteni örökségünket, magasztos, Istentől kapott életnézetünket, egyéniségünket, és azonosságunkat. Mikor az ember igazi lényegét, létét és existenciáját, igazi természetét és jellemét megértjük, akkor ezek ki fogják szorítani a test hamis hiedelmeit. Mily fontos tehát, hogy úgy értsük meg a lét tényeit mint azokat Isten ismeri, és hogy az alázatosság és igazi fogékonyság szellemében elérhessük a szellemi látóképesség legmagasabb fokát, ahol megkaphatjuk örökségünket, amely még a világ kezdete előtt is a mienk volt. A Krisztusi Tudomány kimutatja, hogy tényleges lakhelyünket most, ezen életben felismerhetjük. Az ember, Isten képmása, örökkévalóságban él és a menny az otthona.

De hogyan illik ez azokra, akik látszólag valami betegség vagy bűn terhe alatt görnyednek? Nincs az ilyen ember „a takaró" alatt a földhöz nyügözve? Határozottan nem; mert a Krisztusi Tudomány tankönyvének, „Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Tudomány és Egészség a Szentírás Kulcsával) 585-ik oldalán Mrs. Eddy a „föld"-et így határozza meg: „Egy gömb; az örökkévalóság és halhatatlanság jele, melyeknek hasonlóképen nincs se kezdetük, se végük. Az anyagi ész a földet anyagnak látja; a szellemi értelem elemi összetételből álló összeadásnak." Alattunk, körülöttünk, felettünk, Isten és az ő kezének müvei találhatók. Amint a szellemi értelem áthatol a „takarón", az igazi földön élő igazi ember lepleződik le előttünk, mint Isten szellemi összideája.

Ha az emberiség megértené, hogy az emberi existencia minden problémájának oka az „a takaró, amely befödött vala minden népségeket," hogy problémák egy az igazi Elmét utánzó és a világot megcsaló hamis elme szülöttei, és hogy az ilyen hamis elmének az emberrel semmi közössége nincsen,—akkor az emberiség felismerhetné, bebizonyíthatólag, a gonosz valótlanságát. A szellemi látóképesség magaslataira emelkedve megláthatná az embert,—azt, akit Jézus Krisztus nyilvánított ki,—nem mint ködben, vagy fátyol alatt lévőt, hanem mint Isten képmását és hasonlatosságát. Az ember szellemi és tökéletes lény, mindég az volt és mindég az is marad. Pál ezt írja a Kolosszusiakhoz írt levelében: „Annakokáért ha feltámadtatok a Krisztussal, az odafelvalókat keressétek, a hol a Krisztus van, az Istennek jobbján ülvén; . . . Mikor a Krisztus, a mi életünk, megjelen, akkor majd ti is, ő vele együtt, megjelentek dicsőségben."

A hegyes vidéken lakók néha reggel, mikor fölkeltek, azt látják, hogy a tájat köd takarja el. De mi tudjuk, hogy amint a nap áttör rajta, a köd el fog tünni és a jól ismert hegyek teljes szépségükben ismét meg fognak jelenni. Azok, akik, a szó átvitt értelmében, a magasztos látóképesség hegyein lakoznak, tudják, hogy bár a köd fátyola látszólag mindég körülöttünk van, fiúi voltunk helyes ismerete mégis terjed a világon. „Az Igazság áttör a halandóság téves gondolatán, mint a napsugár áthatol a felhőn" (Science and Health, 210-ik oldal).

A ködön túl, a köd fölött, és azon áthatolva, a Krisztusi Tudomány Ugye követi isteni küldetését. A rés szélesedik, mert Isten szeretö szándéka hatol most át a „takarón", amint azt Jézus Krisztus, az Útmutató, nekünk megmutatta. Folyton növekvő fény veszi körül a földet, mert az istenség sugarai, melyek befutottak az emberi élet tapasztalatába, megváltoztatják fogalmainkat és bevilágítják ösvényünket.

Aftermath

I went among the cloistered trees
and stood
To watch a scarlet tanager that
came,
And every time I pass along the
wood
I see again a vivid, glowing flame.

In spring I walked where laurel
leaves are green
And found the pink arbutus growing there.
They come in spring, but all the
hours between,
The place they knew is fragrancing the air.

Beside a dusky wood I heard at
dawn
A fluted carol break the placid
hush.
And when I pass that way my
heart is drawn
To hear a melody and find a
thrush.

—From "Rain on the Roof," by ANNA HEMPEL MYERS.

Breaking Through the Mist

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE prophet Isaiah promises salvation to all people when God is truly understood. This understanding is likened to a mountain, an exalted state of consciousness from which height all that God has already provided for His children may be seen. "And in this mountain shall the Lord of hosts make unto all people a feast of fat things, a feast of wines on the lees, of fat things full of marrow, of wines on the lees well refined. And he will destroy in this mountain the face of the covering cast over all people, and the vail that is spread over all nations."

Today, the mist of falsity is being pierced, for through Christian Science, Jesus' teachings are understood and the true nature of God and man perceived. When Christ Jesus came with his message of Christianity, he opened a rift in human consciousness which can never be closed, for he brought to humanity the understanding of the ideal man, the man God created; the truth which can never be withdrawn; the light that abides. With his coming the revelation of the real man broke through the deceiving mists of so-called mortal mind and stands forever.

Humanity may believe that "the covering cast over all people" is impenetrable; that it is heavy and dark, oppressing men in the many afflictions which seem to persist in the world. From this standpoint there seems indeed no escape. To perceive, however, that our present sense of earth is what we believe about it—that we are literally living in a finite concept of earth, home, circumstance, and environment—is a step toward understanding the situation. The "vail that is spread over all nations" is the false mental mist which claims to hide from us our divine heritage, our lofty, God-bestowed outlook, individuality, and identity. Man's real substance, being, and existence, his true nature and character, when understood, displace the false beliefs of the flesh. How important, then, is it for us to grasp the facts of being as God knows them, and, clothed with humility and true receptivity, go up to the very summit of spiritual vision, there to receive the inheritance which was ours before the world began. Christian Science points to the fact that it is possible to recognize our true dwelling place here and now. Man, God's likeness, lives in eternity, and heaven is his home.

But what of him who seems weighed down with the burden of some sickness or sin? Is he not under "the covering," pressed down to earth? Emphatically, no; for on page 585 of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mrs. Eddy defines "earth" as follows: "A sphere; a type of eternity and immortality, which are likewise without beginning or end. To material sense, earth is matter; to spiritual sense, it is a compound idea." Beneath, around, above, are God and His handiwork. The covering being pierced by spiritual understanding, the real man is revealed as established on the real earth, as God's compound spiritual idea.

If men understood that all the problems of human existence are due to "the covering cast over all people,"—that they are the effects of a counterfeit mind deceiving the world, and that this falsity is not any part of man,—they would recognize, demonstrably, the unreality of evil. Mounting to heights of spiritual vision they would perceive man—the man Christ Jesus manifested—as not in the mist or under the veil, but as the image and likeness of God. Man was and is and ever will be spiritual and perfect. Paul writes in his epistle to the Colossians: "If ye then be risen with Christ, seek those things which are above, where Christ sitteth on the right hand of God. . . . When Christ, who is our life, shall appear, then shall ye also appear with him in glory."

Those who have lived in the mountains have sometimes risen in the morning only to find the landscape blotted out by a mist. One knows that as the sun breaks through the mist will vanish and the familiar mountains will reappear in all their beauty. Those who, figuratively speaking, live in the mountains of exalted vision, know that though the veil of mist appears to persist, the knowledge of true sonship is increasing in the world. "Truth pierces the error of mortality as a sunbeam penetrates the cloud" (Science and Health, p. 210).

Above and beyond, yet penetrating the veil, the Cause of Christian Science pursues its divine mission. The rift widens, for God's loving purpose is breaking through "the covering," as demonstrated by the Wayshower, Christ Jesus. Ever greater light encircles the earth, for the beams of divinity have come into human experience, transforming our concepts and lighting the path.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Hungarian]

SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

by MARY BAKER EDDY

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STOCKS RALLY SHARPLY AFTER SEVERE SLUMP

Less Selling Follows Crisis in London Than Had Been Expected

NEW YORK, Sept. 21 (AP)—The forces of world-wide financial unrest converged upon the New York Stock Market today, but were repulsed spectacularly in a history-making session.

With the Paris Bourse the only other prominent exchange open for business, the New York market was the principal exchange upon which the world could liquidate securities. Officials of the exchange were beseeched from cities at home and in foreign countries to refrain from opening for trading. Officials insisted, however, that the United States could and should maintain an open market for securities regardless of what happens elsewhere. They did act to forbid short selling temporarily.

The market turned dull in the later trading, but held most of the 1 to 8-point gains made on heavy short covering that followed an early decline.

Rails rallied vigorously, falling back slightly toward the close. Reading's extreme gain of 25½, reduced several points, stood out.

Atchison, Union Pacific, New York Central, Baltimore & Ohio and Pennsylvania were up 2 to 6. United States Steel, Westinghouse, Eastman, American Can and Procter & Gamble showed gains of 2 to 5. American Telephone, Woolworth, North American and Sears, Roebuck were somewhat heavy, but remained well above the morning lows.

Sales approximated 4,500,000 shares.

Better Sentiment

The vigorous upswing in the rails was accompanied by much gossip in brokerage circles over vague rumors that the Interstate Commerce Commission would shortly grant an increase in freight rates.

Bullish enthusiasm rose to such a pitch that the head of one of the leading banks said informally that it would be "unfortunate if optimism were overdone at this time, for it will be some time before the world will be through with repercussions from the European crisis," and that the serious problems yet to be solved are many.

Selling was in huge volume during the first half hour, and exceeded 1,000,000 shares for that period for the first time since June of 1930. Nevertheless, trading was orderly, and there was no paorallel to the conditions of either June, 1930, or November, 1929.

The day was not without adverse news, including suspension of a small brokerage house and banking trouble in Pittsburgh, but these developments were mild in contrast to the bad news that has been absorbed in earlier stages of the two-year bear movement.

Wall Street buzzed with rumors that strong banking support had been thrown into the market, but leading bankers emphatically denied that any pool had been organized similar to that of the market crisis in 1929. They pointed out that the public is largely out of the market, and brokerage loans reduced to the lowest levels in years, so that the situation is scarcely comparable.

Expressions of confidence in Great Britain by J. P. Morgan and other prominent bankers checked exaggerated fears as to the significance of the British lapse from the gold standard. Bankers said that the British difficulties placed a new responsibility upon America as the leading money market of the world. They did not look for further dumping of foreign securities in these markets, such as recent Canadian selling of American Telephone, pointing out that foreign capitalists would now be desirous of investing money here.

Foreign Bonds Decline

Selling pressure against foreign bonds, carrying many to new lows for the year, was resumed today but the rally by British 5½s a point or more above Saturday's close was received as an encouraging development.

The upturn of the British Government issue interrupted a selling movement that carried the gilt-edged issue down to well below par last week, compared with a price of 105 around which it had hovered for months.

American bankers had carefully pointed out that the partial suspension of the gold standard by the British Government in no way affected the dollar obligations of the British Treasury in this country. Both the long-term bonds and short-term credits outstanding in this country are in this classification and the latter are secured by treasury bills payable in gold dollars at the present standard of weight and fineness.

The effect of the British action, which precipitated the closing of virtually all exchanges, was more noticeable in other foreign issues, and liquidation was heavy but orderly. Declines ranged from 1 to 5 points or more and sales during the first two hours were swelled to more than $7,000,000 par value.

Among the important foreign bonds German 5½s declined about 3 points, French 7s 1, Japan 6½s, Prussia 6s, Austria 7s, Canadian 5s, Colombia 6s, about 5 each. Many of the largest declines were in a very thin market, with sale confined to 10 bonds or less.

The nervousness was reflected to a lesser degree in the domestic list. Among carrier obligations most of the second grade and speculative issues declined, some as much as 3 points, but offerings were light, and a good demand developed for some issues at the lower level. Industrials and utilities also reflected the lower trend.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

INT. RWYS. OF CENTRAL AMERICA

	1931	1930
August gross	$402,556	$451,938
Bal fr fix chgs	77,283	116,469
8 mos gross	4,230,524	5,247,037
Bal fr fix chgs	1,606,489	3,279,945

EXCHANGE CLOSED TUESDAY

LONDON, Sept. 21 (AP)—The stock exchange committee decided today that the stock exchange shall remain closed tomorrow.

MONDAY'S NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS

Closing Prices

1931 High	1931 Low	Stock and Div. Rate	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Chg. Sept. 21	Net Chg. Sept. 19
19½	9¾	Abitibi Pow & P	100	10¼	9¾	9¾	-½	-½
109½	78¾	Abraham & S pf 5	10	79	79	79		
23½	7	Adams Express	10	10¾	10¾	10¾	-¼	-¼
82	80½	Adams Express pf	10400	81	80½	80½	-½	-½
23½	12½	Adams Mill	400	13¼	13	13	-¼	-¼
11¾	11¾ 1.60	Addressograph	3800	12¾	12¾	12¾	-¼	-¼
100¾	97¼ 3	Advance Rumely	100	97¾	97¾	97¾	-¼	-¼
10¾	7	Air Reduction	10900	10¼	9¾	10	-¼	-¼
10¾	.40	Airway Elec App	600	7	7	7	-¼	-¼
13¾		Alaska-Juneau	400	13¼	13¼	13¼	-¼	-¼
50½	9¼	Allegheny Corp	45500	10¼	9¾	10	-¼	-¼
49¾	24 1.20	Allegh pf ww xxx	21400	41¼	40¼	41	-¼	-¼
46¾	38½ 6	Allegheny Steel	400	41¼	41¼	41¼	-¼	-¼
126	120½ 6	Allied Chm	1700	125½	125	125	-¼	-¼
42¾	14¾ 7	Allied Chem pf	3600	121½	120½	121	-¼	-¼
18¾	2	Allis Chalmers	6000	16	14½	15¾	-¼	-¼
23	14½ 2	Alpha Port Cem	300	15¼	15¼	15¼	-¼	-¼
39¾	7¾	Amerada	1700	15¼	14½	15¼	-¼	-¼
63¾	20¾ 1	Am Ag Ch Del	1700	15¼	14½	15¼	-¼	-¼
66¼	54 3	Am Bank Note	1400	21¼	20¾	21¼	-¼	-¼
77¼	67½	Am Bank Note pf	10	60	60	60		
38	24¼ 2.40	Am Beet Sug pf	300	30	30	30		
129¾	78	Am Brake Shoe	4300	24¾	24½	24½	-¼	-¼
152½	140	Am Can	45000	84	78	81	-¼	-¼
38¾	9¾	Am Can pf	100	140	140	140	-¼	-¼
86	40	Am Car & Fdry	1700	10¼	9¾	10	-¼	-¼
43¾	6¼	Am Car & F pf	100	40	40	40	-¼	-¼
88	54	Am Chain	1400	8	8	8	-¼	-¼
48¾	35¼	Am Chain pf	400	55	54	54	-¼	-¼
21¼	6	Am Chicle	2300	57½	55¼	57¼	-¼	-¼
14½	5¾	Am Colortype	300	7	6	6	-¼	-¼
16	5¼	Am Com Alcohol	3000	8¼	8¼	8¼	-¼	-¼
33½	3	Am Encaustic T	100	6¾	6¾	6¾	-¼	-¼
51¾	14½	Am European	1400	11	9¾	9¾	-¼	-¼
90	53½ 6	Am & For Pow	3000	6¾	6¾	6¾	-¼	-¼
79½	35 7	Am & For Pow 6	47000	17¾	14¼	14¾	-¼	-¼
10¾	5¼ 1	Am & For Pw 2pf	400	54½	53½	53½	-¼	-¼
38¾	1	Am Hawaiian	200	27¾	25	25	-¼	-¼
30	10½	Am Hide & L	400	5¾	5¼	5¼	-¼	-¼
31¾	12½ 3	Am Hide & L pf	900	2½	1	1	-¼	-¼
16¾	6½	Am Ice	400	17¼	16	16	-¼	-¼
1¾		Am International	2200	13¼	12¾	12¾	-¼	-¼
15	4½	Am La France	700	8	6¾	7¼	-¼	-¼
30¾	7	Am La F pf	40	7¾	7¾	7¾	-¼	-¼
84¾	63½ 7	Am Locomotive	30	7	6½	6¾	-¼	-¼
23¾	5	Am Loco pf	300	10¾	9¾	10¾	-¼	-¼
39½	5	Am Metal	400	7¾	6¾	6¾	-¼	-¼
57¼	44½ 3	Am Nat Gas pf	1200	6	6	6	-¼	-¼
64¾	19¼ 1	Am News	10	8	8	8	-¼	-¼
21¾	7½	Am Pow & Lt	80	45	44½	44½	-¼	-¼
12¾	3¼ .60	Am Radiator	1400	21½	19	19	-¼	-¼
37¾	19¾	Am Republics	30100	9¼	7½	9	-¼	-¼
86	35	Am Rolling Mill	400	3¼	3¼	3¼	-¼	-¼
42	25 6	Am Safety Razor	8700	18	15¾	15¾	-¼	-¼
58½	19¾ 2	Am Shipbuilding	1300	38	35	35¾	-¼	-¼
102¾	80 6	Am Smelt & Ref	140	25½	25	25	-¼	-¼
138½	101 7	Am Smelt&R 7pf	14000	2¾	2¾	2¾	-¼	-¼
11½	7	Am Smelt & R pf	100	80	80	80	-¼	-¼
31¼	9½ 1	Am Solvents pf	100	103	103	103	-¼	-¼
113	92 7	Am Steel Fdries	400	1½	1½	1½	-¼	-¼
48¼	37 2½	Am Steel F pf	500	10½	9¾	10½	-¼	-¼
60	42 5	Am Stores	30	92¾	92	92¾	-¼	-¼
108½	96 7	Am Sugar Ref	400	39	38	38	-¼	-¼
201½	135¼ 3	Am Sug Ref pf	300	45	43¾	45	-¼	-¼
170½	82 7	Am Tel & Tel	200	98	98	98	-¼	-¼
80¾	34½ 3	Am Type F pf	630	141¾	135¼	140½	-¼	-¼
79	32 3	Am Wat W&E	10	89¾	89¾	89¾	-¼	-¼
11¾	5¼	Am W&E ct	4400	37	34½	36½	-¼	-¼
40	20¾	Am Woolen	400	32	32	32	-¼	-¼
8¾	3	Am Woolen pf	400	6¼	6¼	6¼	-¼	-¼
48¼	28	Am Zinc Leads&S	1400	28¾	25½	27¾	-¼	-¼
43¼	17 1½	Am Zinc L&S pf	500	33	31¼	33	-¼	-¼
26¼	27½ 1	Anaconda Cop	100	32½	32½	32½	-¼	-¼
18	8	Anaconda Wire	100	17½	17	18	-¼	-¼
12	95 7	Archer Daniels	1200	9½	9¼	9¼	-¼	-¼
72	30 7	Archer Dan pf	100	121	121	121	-¼	-¼
4½	1¼	Armour Del pf	400	31	30	30	-¼	-¼
47	8	Armour Ill A	4000	1¼	1¼	1¼	-¼	-¼
9	3¾	Armour Ill pf	400	4¼	4¼	4¼	-¼	-¼
28¾	12½ 2½	Arnold Constable	200	9¾	8	9¼	-¼	-¼
24¾		Asso Apparel Ind	400	4¼	4¼	4¼	-¼	-¼
203¾	105 10	Asso Dry Goods	3000	6	5¾	5¾	-¼	-¼
108¼	96 5	Atchison T & SF	1300	13½	12½	12½	-¼	-¼
120	71 7	Atchison pf	9200	118¾	105	112	-¼	-¼
23¾	11	Atl Coast Line	400	96¼	96	96	-¼	-¼
13½	5¾ 1	Atl Refining	400	75	71	73	-¼	-¼
29½	10½ 4	Atlas Stores	11400	12¾	11	11¾	-¼	-¼
12½	5¾	Auburn Auto	400	6	5¾	5¾	-¼	-¼
28	18¾ 3	Austin Nichols	12000	121	110½	118	-¼	-¼
2½	1	Austin Nichols A	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	-¼	-¼
5	2	Auto Sales	400	19	19	19	-¼	-¼
6½	2¾	Auto Sales pf	400	2	2	2	-¼	-¼
		Aviation Corp Del	7900	3	2¾	2¾	-¼	-¼

—B—

27¾	8	Baldwin Loco	3300	9	8	9	-¼	-¼
87¾	31 5	Balt & Ohio	22000	37	31	33¾	-¼	-¼
80½	50 4	Balt & Ohio pf	100	50	50	50	-¼	-¼
107	101¼ 6½	Bamberger pf	140	102½	101½	101½	-¼	-¼
113½	99¾ 7	Bangor & Ar pf	120	103¼	103¼	103¼	-¼	-¼
10	2½	Barker Bros	70	2¾	2¾	2¾	-¼	-¼
60	28¾ 6½	Barker Bros pf	120	30	29½	29½	-¼	-¼
14½	5	Barnsdall A	7000	6¼	5	6	-¼	-¼
62	44½ 4	Beatrice Cream	600	50¼	48	49	-¼	-¼
6½	1¾	Beech-Nut Pack	300	45½	44½	45½	-¼	-¼
25½	14¾ 1	Belding Hem	400	5¼	5	5	-¼	-¼
46¼	29½ 2	Bendix Aviation	32000	17¾	15½	15½	-¼	-¼
70¾	32¾ 2	Best & Co	200	32	29½	31	-¼	-¼
123¾	94¾ 7	Bethlehem Steel	32000	36¾	32¾	35	-¼	-¼
20⅝	16½	Beth Steel pf	400	97¾	94¾	97¾	-¼	-¼
93	20¾ 1¾	Bloomingdale	10	18¾	18¾	18¾	-¼	-¼
66¼	69 4	Bohn Alum & Br	1000	26½	23½	24¾	-¼	-¼
76½	42 3¾	Ban Ami A	400	62¼	60	62¼	-¼	-¼
30¾	11¾ 1	Borden	38200	47¾	43	46½	-¼	-¼
22¾	8¼ 1½	Borg Warner	7000	13¼	11½	12½	-¼	-¼
51¼	11¾	Briggs Mfg	2500	13¼	11¾	12¾	-¼	-¼
89¾	43 4	Brockway	200	1¼	1¼	1¼	-¼	-¼
64¾	13¾ 5	Brooklyn Man T	13100	45	43	43	-¼	-¼
129¾	94 5	Brooklyn Q pf	400	56	56	56	-¼	-¼
45½	32¾ 3	Brooklyn Un Gas	600	98	98	98	-¼	-¼
15	4½	Brown Shoe	100	39	39	39	-¼	-¼
9½	3	Brunswick Balke	900	5	4½	4½	-¼	-¼
20¾	5½	Bruns Terminal	900	3¾	3	3	-¼	-¼
34¾	5	Bucyrus Erie	2300	6¾	5¾	5¾	-¼	-¼
5¾	2½	Bucyrus E cv pf	100	2¾	2¾	2¾	-¼	-¼
50	30	Budd Mfg	1700	3	3	3	-¼	-¼
12	4¾	Budd Mfg pf	80	30	30	30	-¼	-¼
23	5½	Budd Wheel	300	5¾	4¾	4¾	-¼	-¼
15¾	6 .80	Bullard	1000	6	6	6	-¼	-¼
32¼	19½ 1	Bulova Watch	1700	6¾	5½	5¼	-¼	-¼
31	17 2½	Burroughs Add	800	20½	19¾	19¾	-¼	-¼
113	92½ 7	Bush Terminal	100	18	18	18	-¼	-¼
23¾	11¾	Bush Terminal	800	7¾	7¼	7¼	-¼	-¼
13¾	¾	Bush Terminal	100	18	18	18	-¼	-¼
20⅝	7	Bush T Bldgs pf	110	70½	70½	70½	-¼	-¼
29¾	11¾	Butte Cop & Zinc	70	9¾	9¼	9¼	-¼	-¼
3¾	¾	Butte & Superior	200	1¼	1¼	1¼	-¼	-¼
69¾	15½	Butterick	400	7¾	7	7¾	-¼	-¼
106¾	70½ 7	Byers	5900	20	15½	18	-¼	-¼
		Byers pf	10	70½	70½	70½	-¼	-¼

—C—

53	18½ 2	Calif Packing	1300	19¼	18½	18½	-¼	-¼
13⅝	8 1	Callahan Z & L	1000	½	½	½		
43¾	23½ 1	Campbell Wy&C	600	8¼	8	8	-¼	-¼
11¾	4	Calumet & Ariz	1500	26	25½	25½	-¼	-¼
45	21½ 3	Calumet & Hecla	3600	4½	4¼	4¼	-¼	-¼
45⅜	15 14	Canada Dry	1200	22	21½	21½	-¼	-¼
25	17¾ 1.60	Canadian Pacific	11000	18¾	14¾	14¾	-¼	-¼
16	9½	Cannon Mills	1800	20	17¾	17¾	-¼	-¼
131½	42½	Capital Admin	400	11½	11	11	-¼	-¼
116	53 7	Case Threshg	28700	48	42	46¾	-¼	-¼
52½	14¾ 3	Caterpillar Trac	4300	16	14¾	16	-¼	-¼
16	5	Celanese Corp	300	6	6	6	-¼	-¼
37¾	14	Celotex Co pf	100	5	5	5	-¼	-¼
13¾	3	Celotex ct	190	20¼	16½	16¾	-¼	-¼
25¾	16 1½	Central Aguirre	500	3½	3	3½	-¼	-¼
230	135 8	Central RR of NJ	700	18	16	17¼	-¼	-¼
8¼	2½	Century Ribbon	200	135	135	135	-¼	-¼
30½	9¾ 1	Cerro de Pasco	3100	4¾	4	4	-¼	-¼
7¼	2¼	Certain-Teed	700	10½	9½	10½	-¼	-¼
23¼	3⅝	Checker Cab Mfg	2800	3¼	3	3	-¼	-¼
54¼	22¾ 3	Chesapeake Corp	5400	4¼	3⅝	3⅞	-¼	-¼
46½	24½ 2½	Ches & Ohio	18800	28	22¾	22¾	-¼	-¼
7⅞	3¼	Chi & Gt West	2100	29¼	24½	27¾	-¼	-¼
27½	15	Chi & Gt W pf	5400	4¼	3¾	3¾	-¼	-¼
8¾	3	Chi Mil & St P	3500	19½	15	19½	-¼	-¼
15¾	4¾	Chi Mil & St P pf	1800	3¾	3	3¾	-¼	-¼
45½	15 4	Chi & N western	3600	6	4¾	5	-¼	-¼
15⅜	5¼	Chi Pneu Tool	1800	18	15	16	-¼	-¼
65½	15½	Chi Pneu T pf	900	5¾	5¼	5¾	-¼	-¼
12¾	10	Chi Rock Isl & P	300	17	17	17	-¼	-¼
109¾	80 6	Chickasaba Cot O	100	10¼	10¼	10¼	-¼	-¼
38	16½ 1½	Childs Company	200	14½	12½	12½	-¼	-¼
25¾	12½	Chile Copper	10	12¼	12¼	12¼	-¼	-¼
30¾	12½ 3.60	Chrysler	65200	15⅞	13½	14¾	-¼	-¼
43¾	1	City Ice & Fuel	1400	30	27	30	-¼	-¼
227¾	12 1	City Stores	400	14¼	12	12	-¼	-¼
34½	16¾ 3	Clark Equipment	400	12¼	12	12	-¼	-¼
170	128 7.50	Cluett, Peabody	200	17	16¾	17	-¼	-¼
80½	34½ 2½	Coca Cola	3500	133	128	132¾	-¼	-¼
104½	100 6	Colgate-Palm-P	1200	36½	34½	36¼	-¼	-¼
17½	8	Colg-Palm-P pf	400	101½	100	100	-¼	-¼
95	71 7	Collins & A pf	4100	10	8	8½	-¼	-¼
10¼	7½	Colonial Bea Oil	400	90	89	89	-¼	-¼
32¼	9½	Colo Fuel & Ir	900	8½	8	8	-¼	-¼
45⅝	19¾ 2½	Columbia Gas	600	10	9½	9⅝	-¼	-¼
109½	94½ 6	Columbia G pf A	3450	21¾	19¾	20½	-¼	-¼
111¾	49¾ 5	Columbia G pf A	300	94½	94½	94½	-¼	-¼
16¾	11¾ .50	Columbia Carb	2600	53¼	49¾	52	-¼	-¼
23¼	11½ 1.00	Columbia Graph	3600	4	4	4	-¼	-¼
25⅞	20 1¾	Comm Credit	2200	12½	11½	12½	-¼	-¼
93	76½ 6½	Comm Cred pf	10	24	24	24	-¼	-¼
38⅜	30¾ 3	Comm Cred A	390	87¾	86¾	87¾	-¼	-¼
25½	21½ 2	Comm Cred B	500	31½	31½	31½	-¼	-¼
34	18¾ 2	Comm Inv Tr	50	24	23	23	-¼	-¼
106	100 6½	Comm I Tr 6½ pf	5300	20	18¾	18¾	-¼	-¼
21½	9¾ 1	Comm I Tr cv pf	120	101½	100	100	-¼	-¼
12	5 .40	Comm Solvents	400	82	80	80	-¼	-¼
14¾	6¾ 1	Comwith & So	22300	12¾	9¾	11	-¼	-¼
15	3¾	Congoleum Nairn	42000	5¾	5	5½	-¼	-¼
18⅞	8¾ 2	Consol Film Ind	9100	11½	10¾	10¾	-¼	-¼
109⅝	73½ 2	*Consol Film I pf	1800	5¼	3¾	5	-¼	-¼
107	101½ 5	Consol Gas	53500	76¾	73¼	74	-¼	-¼
42½	23 6	Consol Gas pf	700	104½	103¾	104¼	-¼	-¼
13¾		Consol Rys Cu pf	100	22	22	22	-¼	-¼
8½	2½	Consol Textile	2000				-¼	-¼
3	⅞	Container A	100	2½	2½	2½	-¼	-¼
30	5½	Container B	100	2¾	2¾	2¾	-¼	-¼
3¾	⅞	Cont Baking A	2500	6¼	5¾	6¼	-¼	-¼
77¼	44¾ 8	Cont Baking B	5000	11½	10¾	11	-¼	-¼
62¾	39¾ 2½	Cont Baking pf	5000	47¾	45½	47	-¼	-¼
16¾	5½	Cont Can	600	47¾	46½	47	-¼	-¼
51½	25¾ 2.40	Cont Can pf	16000	40¾	39¾	39¾	-¼	-¼
12¾	5	Cont Dia Fibre	600	5¾	5½	5½	-¼	-¼
12	1½	Cont Insurance	1700	27¾	25¾	25¾	-¼	-¼
12	1½	Cont Oil	16600	2¾	2¾	2¾	-¼	-¼
86½	44¾ 3	Cont Shares	2900	2¼	2	2	-¼	-¼
18	4	Corn Products	14100	49¾	44¾	46¾	-¼	-¼
34½	21	Coty	5000	5	4	4¼	-¼	-¼
19¾	11¾	Cream of Wheat	1000	20¾	19¾	19¾	-¼	-¼
8¾	3½	Crex Carpet	200	21	21	21	-¼	-¼
38½	18¼ 2.40	Crosley Radio	400	12¾	11¾	11¾	-¼	-¼
29¾	11¾	Crown Cork&S	400	3¾	3½	3½	-¼	-¼
34¾	28 2.70	Crown Cork pf	1000	20	19½	19½	-¼	-¼
63	30¾	Crucible Steel	30	70	70	70	-¼	-¼
106	71 7	Crucible Steel pf	2900	36½	33¾	34	-¼	-¼
5¾	2½	Cuba Co	30	7¼	7¼	7¼	-¼	-¼
5¾	2½	Cuban Am Sug	1000	2¾	2	2	-¼	-¼
35	15	Cuban Am S pf	500	3½	3	3	-¼	-¼
3¾	⅝	Cuban Cane Pr	1200	2½	2½	2½	-¼	-¼
1½	¼	Cuban Dom S	200	15¾	15	15¾	-¼	-¼
48⅛	35¾ 4	Cudahy Packing	200	½	½	½	-¼	-¼
106	82½ 4	Curtis Publishing	2400	37¾	37¾	37¾	-¼	-¼
109	100 7	Curtis Pub pf	1400	65	63	63	-¼	-¼
8¾	1¾	Curtis-Wright	14300	2	1¾	1¾	-¼	-¼
31¾	8¾ 7	Curtis-Wright A	1200	3¼	3	3	-¼	-¼
107	84 6	Cushman 7%	10	95¼	95¼	95¼	100	
		Cushman 8%	10	90	90	90		

—D—

12¼	1¾	Debenhams	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	2	
22	13¾ 1.40	Deere & Co pf	1400	14¾	13¾	13¾	15	
157¼	96 9	Del & Hudson	1000	99½	98	98	100	
102	29½ 6	Del Lack & W	600	29½	29¼	29½	30½	
45⅝	16¾	Denver R G pf	200	20½	19¾	20	20½	
196	136 8*	Detroit Edison	700	10½	10¼	10½	10¾	
109	100 7	Devoe & Rey 1pf	800	138	136	138	140¼	
23	14¾ 1	Diamond Match	10	101	101	101		
28½	24½ 1½	Diamond M pf	4800	25	24	24½	25	
13¼	8¾	Dome Mines	1100	15	14¼	14¼	15½	
24	14¼ 1.20	Dominion Stores	700	10	10	10	10½	
21¼	12¼ 1.25	Douglas Air	400	18¾	17	17	17½	
101	89½ 4	Du Pont de Nem	1600	13¼	12½	13¼	12½	
124¾	117½ 6	Du Pont deb	2900	72¼	69	71	64¾	
			200	115	115	115	113¾	

—E—

185¾	113¾ 6	Eastman Kodak	8600	122½	113¾	120½	116	
21¾	8¾ 1.80	Eaton Axle & Spg	7200	8½	8¼	8¼	8½	
11⅛	3¼	Ettingon Schild	1900	5¾	5¾	5¾	6	

		Elkhorn Coal	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	-¼	-¼
6¾	3¾	Elk Horn Coal pf	100	5	5	5	-¼	-¼
10¾	4¾	Emerson Radio	1000	5¾	5¾	5¾	-¼	-¼
19¾	8¾	Endicott Johnson	300	11¾	11¾	11¾	-¼	-¼
49¾	31½	Equitable Off Bld	2200	33¾	33¼	33¼	-¼	-¼
19¾	4	Erie R R	3700	14¾	13¾	14	-¼	-¼
13¾	3½	Erie RR 1pf	200	14¾	14¾	14¾	-¼	-¼
		Eureka Vacuum	200	14¾	14¾	14¾	-¼	-¼

—F—

29¾	7	Fairbanks Morse	900	7	7	7	-¼	-¼
127¾	51	Fairbanks M pf	100	51	51	51	-¼	-¼
50	11¾ 25	Fed Dept Stores	10	28	28	28	-¼	-¼
49¾	21	Fed Mln & Sm	8100	31	29¾	31	-¼	-¼
39¾	21½	Fed Motor Tr	300	30	30	30	-¼	-¼
54¼	30 1.20	Fed Water Serv	200	38¾	38¾	38¾	-¼	-¼
104	85 2.00	Fidelity Phe F In	300	104

STEEL PRICES HOLD STEADY IN LAST WEEK

Demand Dull but Trade Sees Heavy Rail Buying Later—Bar Call Is Good

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 21 — The matter of possible wage reductions in the steel industry transcends other interests in the steel field at the moment.

It is rumored that officials of the United States Steel Corporation may announce a cut in wage rates of 10 to 15 per cent at the monthly directors' meeting on Sept. 29. Inasmuch as dividends and salaries have already been marked down, many feel that wages are the next point of attack in lowering costs of production.

The fact that fall business in steel is so unencouraging to date adds to the belief that wage action will be taken. However, it is believed that wages would be allowed to remain at a lower rate only so long as absolutely necessary and that they would be advanced again at the least opportunity. The last wage reduction in steel was in 1921, when in August they were cut. By September of the next year a 20 per cent advance was put into effect.

Naturally buyers of steel are somewhat inclined to postpone purchasing as a wage cut might be used as a leverage to pry loose further concessions in steel prices. Thus, of there were a 10 per cent wage cut the steel buyers might expect a 5 per cent reduction at least in steel prices.

Prices Fairly Steady

As it is, steel prices are fairly steady, which is somewhat noteworthy in view of the long period of dullness which might normally bring about sharp reductions. Bars, plates and shapes are selling at $5 a ton above the 1922 low level, though several other common forms of steel are $3 to $7 a ton under the levels of that year.

Makers of wire nails are attempting to secure $2 a ton more from jobbers during the fourth quarter than prevailed during the third. In most instances, however, third-quarter quotations are being carried over to the final period. Some price announcement on tin plate is expected by Oct. 1.

Now tin plate is $5 a box of 100 pounds, but arguments have been advanced as to why the price should be marked down. The price of both pig tin and tin mill black plate, the chief raw materials, are lower than when the current tin plate price was named. Can makers have received complaints from packers because can prices have not been reduced materially. The can makers in turn complain because the price of tin plate has not been adjusted.

Developments in the steel trade during the last week have been more favorable than otherwise. Inquiry for steel rails has reached 100,000 tons and it is expected, or at least hoped, that by the end of the year inquiries plus prospects will aggregate 1,000,000 tons. A few more substantial-sized inquiries for steel pipe have appeared, while the Stanolind Pipe Line Company has divided an order for 35,000 tons among five manufacturers.

Shipbuilding is a trifle more active. The Navy Department has awarded contracts for the construction of 11 destroyers which will require a good tonnage of steel plates. The Sun Shipbuilding Company has booked a contract for two vessels from Seatrain, Inc., requiring 11,000 tons of plates. Construction of steel barges promises to continue active in the Pittsburgh district.

Pig iron business continues at a low ebb, but conditions are not without their hopeful features. Foundries are in very many cases working one more day a week than they were a month ago. Again it is evident that pig iron production is now less than consumption.

Good Bar Demand

An unusually small number of blast furnaces in the East are in operation. The maker at Boston is closed down. At Buffalo five furnaces are in operation, but most of these belong to the steel makers. In the eastern Pennsylvania district only a few Bethlehem furnaces are in operation. In eastern New York one furnace is in blast.

Operations in the Youngstown district will start the week at 2 per cent lower rate, or at 39 per cent of capacity. This is not particularly significant because the pace in the district has been fluctuating so erratically of late.

Awards of concrete reinforcing bars for the week ended last Tuesday totaled 12,000 tons, the best business in several months. The largest contract involved 2500 tons for the new post office at Chicago.

The largest live structural steel project is 60,000 tons for a bridge over the Mississippi at New Orleans. The American Bridge Company and the McClintic-Marshall Company are the low bidders on various sections of the bridge.

Prices of the non-ferrous metals have declined quite generally. Copper has sold at 7 cents a pound, a price never so low before. Zinc has yielded $1 a ton to 3.72½c a pound; tin has fallen 2 cents from the price which prevailed at the start of the month to 24¾c and several of the minor metals are weaker.

Only lead and silver have been steady. The former has been absolutely unchanged in price, while silver has been fluctuating between its usual range of 27½c and 28c, closing the week at the minimum price.

PAPER COMPANY'S NET LOWER THAN IN 1930

Canadian International Paper Company reports for the six months ended June 30 net revenue available for interest and depreciation of $2,191,742, compared with $2,358,745 for the like period of 1930. Figures for this year reflect the $5 a ton reduction in newsprint prices, retroactive to Jan. 1, announced in the spring.

For the 12 months ended June 30 net revenue available for interest was $5,369,506 before depreciation, or nearly 3½ times interest on the first mortgage 6 per cent bonds and prior liens.

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 3:00 P. M.)

	High	Low
Ab Straus 5½s '43	94	94
Adams Express 4s '48	80	80
Albany PWP 5s '46	89	89
Alleghany Corp 5s '44	21⅝	21⅛
Alleghany Corp 5s '49	48¾	40
Alleghany Corp 5s '50	46	40
Alleghany Corp 5s '62	30	28
Allis Chalmers deb 5s '37	101⅛	101⅛
Amer Beet Sugar 6s '35	91	91
Amer Chain deb 5s '33	96⅜	96⅜
Amer Cyanamid 5s '42	85⅛	85⅛
Amer & Foreign Pow 5s 2030	57	54
Amer I G Chem 5½s '49	68	67½
Amer Inter 5½s '49	74	73⅝
Amer Metals Co 6½s '34	85⅞	85
Amer Nat Gas 6½s '42	12	11⅛
Amer Smelting 5s '47	99¾	99⅛
Amer Sugar Refining 6s '37	103¼	103
Amer T&T 4½s '29 cv	115	114
Amer T&T col 5s '46	104¾	103½
Amer T&T 4s '36	105½	104⅝
Amer T&T deb 5s '60	105	104
Amer T&T 5s '65	105	104¼
Amer T&T deb 5½s '43	108¾	106
Amer WW & Elec 5s '36	99	99
Armour & Co 4½s '39	89	87⅛
Armour & Co of Del 5½s '43	89½	85
Armstrong Cork 5s '40	90¾	90⅜
Atch T&SF adj 4s '95 sta	91	89
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	96⅛	96
Atch T&SF 4½s '48	105⅛	103
Atlanta Knox & C 4s	97⅛	97⅛
Atl Gulf & WI col 5s '59	47	43
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	102	100
Balt & Ohio 1st 4s '48	93	90
Balt & Ohio 4s PLEWV div '41	91	91
Balt & Ohio 4s Tol & C div '59	90¾	90⅛
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33	93	91
Balt & Ohio 4½s cv '60	81⅛	81
Balt & Ohio rfg 5s '95	81	81
Balt & Ohio 5s ct Swn div '30	95	95
Balt & Ohio 1st 5s ct '48	104¼	104¼
Balt & Ohio 5s series D 3000	84⅛	80
Balt & Ohio rfg 6s '95	98	96
Belding Hem 6s '36	99½	99⅛
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60 C	113¼	113
Ben Ind L & A 6s	93	93
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	100	99⅝
Beth Steel rfg 5s '42	103⅜	103¼
Bing & Bing 6½s '60	60	60
Boston & Maine 5s '55	86¼	86¼
Botany Cons Mills 6½s '36	25	24½
Bklyn Ed gen 5s A '49	105¾	105¾
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	94½	90½
Bklyn Un El 1st 5s '50	88	87½
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '50	105½	104⅛
Bush Term Bldg 5s '60	99¾	99¾
Bwy & 7th Ave con ct	97¼	97
Calif Fruit P 5s '38	4½	4½
Calif Petroleum 5s '39	88	88
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	79	78
Can Nat Ry 4½s '55	90	90
Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	91	90
Can Nat Ry 5s '70	95⅛	95
Can Nat Ry 5s July '69	95¼	89⅛
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct '69	92	89½
Can North 4½s '35	97½	97½
Can North deb 6½s '46	104	103⅞
Can North deb 7s '40	106⅜	106⅜
Can Pacific 5s '44	100¼	98½
Can Pacific 5s '54	95	85
Can SS Ltd 6s '42	37¾	37¾
Carolina Clin & O 6s '52	95	93½
Cen District Tel 5s	105	105
eCn Hudson Gas 5s	106⅛	105
Cen Ill El & Gas 5s	90	90
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	95¾	95
Cen Steel Co 8s '41	99½	95
Certainteed 5½s's 48	47½	47½
Ches Corp 5s '47	78	78
Ches & O 4½s B	92⅛	90
Chicago B & Q 3½s Ill div '49	91	91
Chicago B & Q gen 4s '58	93½	92½
Chicago B & Q 4½s' 77	99⅝	99⅜
Chicago B & Q rfg 5s' 71	101	101
Chicago Dist El Gen 6s	18	16¼
Chicago G L & Coke 1st 5s '37	104¼	104¼
Chicago Gt West 4s '59	53	50
Chicago M&StP gen 4s' 89	32½	32½
Chicago M StP&Pac adp 2000	13	11
Chicago M StP&Pac 5s' 75	37	35
Chicago & Nw 4½s cv '49	50	48
Chicago & Nw 6½s' 36	101⅜	100
Chicago RI&P gen 4s' 88	83¼	83¼
Chicago RI&P rfg 4s' 34	80	79
Chicago RI&P 4½s '52 A	70¼	69
Chicago RI&P 5½s cv '60	55	53½
Chicago Un Sta 5s' 44	105	105
Chicago & W Indiana 5½s 62	92	92
Chile Copper 5s' 47	59	58
Cin Gas & Elec 4s' 68 A	95½	95½
Clev Un Term 5s' 73	105½	105½
Colo Fuel & Iron 5s '43	48¼	48¼
Colo & So 1st rfg 4½s' 35	94	94
Columbia Gas&E Co 5s deb '61	85¼	82½
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 Apr	85	83
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 May	86	85
Com Credit Co 5½s '35	97¾	97¾
Com Credit Co 6s' 34	100	100
Com In Trust 5½s' 49	95½	94¾
Comp Tab Rec 6s' 41	107	107
Con Gas 4½s '51	101	100¼
Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s' 50	25	24½
Con Gas Co deb 5½s' 45	106¼	105½
Consum Pow uni 5s' 52	106½	106
Container Corp 6s' 46	45¼	45
Crown Cork & Seal 6s' 47	94¾	93⅜
Crown Wil Paper 6s '51	85	89
Crown Zellerbach 6s ww '40	65½	65
Cuba Cane Sug Prod 6s' 50	4½	4
Cuba RR rfg 7½s '36	39⅞	39⅛
Cuban Dom 7½s, 44 ww	6¼	6¼
Cuban Dom 7½s ct sta	6¼	6
Den Gas 5s sta	99½	103¼
Del & Hudson rfg 4s' 43	91½	91½
Del & Hudson 5½s' 37	100	100
Den Gas & Elec 5s' 51	102¼	102¼
Den & Rio G con 4s' 36	78½	77
Den & Rio G Wn 5s' 55	30	28
Den & Rio G Wn rfg 5½s '78	41¾	41½
Detroit Ed 4½s D '61	100	100
Detroit Ed 5s '55	107⅞	107⅞
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	85	83½
Dold Packing 6s '42	62½	61¾
Donner Steel rfg 7s '42	95½	95
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	103	102
East Cuba Sug 7½s '37	11½	11½
E Tenn Va & G CH	102½	102½
Erie RR cv 4s A '53	59	59
Erie RR ref 5s '67	55	54½
Erie RR gen 5s '75	63	63
Fed Lt & Trac 1st 6s '42	65	55½
Fed Metal 7s '34	99	97
Fisk Rubber 8s '41	88	87
Fla East Coast 4½s '59	30	30
Fla East Coast 5s '74	67	67
Fonda Johns & G 4½s '52	12½	11½
Gannett 6s '43	8	8
Gen Am Inv 5s '52	78	77
Gen Bak Co 5½s '40	84	83½
Gen Cable Corp 5½s '47	97½	96½
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	61½	59½
Gen Pub Svc 5½s '39	103½	102
Gen Theater Equip 6s '40	95½	93
Goodrich 6s '45	14½	13¾
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	50¼	48½
Goodyear Tire 5s '57	90½	90
Gotham S Hos '36	83½	81
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '40	84	84
Great Northern gen 5½s B '52	90	90
Great Northern 7s '36 A	101½	99
Gulf Mobile & No 5½s '50	53½	52
Gulf Mobile & N 5s	50	50
Hoe & Co 6½s '34	43¾	43
Houston Belt 5s '37	100	100
Houston Oil 5½s '40	85	85
Hudson Coal 5s '62	47	47
Hudson & Man rfg 5s '57	82	78
Humble Oil 5s '37	102¾	102¾
Humble Oil 5½s '32	101¾	101¼
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	106	105¼
Ill Central 4¾s '66	52	51
Ill Central 6½s '36	85	85
Ill Central CStL&NO 4½s '63	50	50
Ill Steel deb 4½s '40	102	100¾
Ind Limestone 6s '41	20	15
Ind Broom W 4s	89	89
Inland Steel 4½s A '78	91¾	91¼
Inland Steel 4½s B '81	90	88
Inter Hydro El 6s '44	56	54
Inter Match 5s cv rcts '41	55	55
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	52¼	51½
Inter Rap Tran 5s stamped	53½	50
Inter Rap Trans 6s '32	33	31½
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	72	70
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	77½	77
Int & G Nor 5s B '56	62¾	62¾
Int & G Nor adj 6s '52	60½	60½
Int Mer Mar col 6s '41	34	34
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	60	60
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	65	60
Int Paper 5s '55	41	40
Int Rys Cen Am 6s '41	55¾	55¾
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	54	54
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	65½	63½
Inv E Q Corp 5s A	57	54
Inv Eq Corp 5s B xw	70	70
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	74½	70
Kan City Term 1st 4s '60	92⅞	91
Kan Gas & Elec 4½s '80	96	96
Keith Albee Orpheum 6s '46	68	60
Kings Co El 5s '37	105⅞	105⅞
Kings Co Lt 5s '54	109¾	109¾
Kresge Foundation 6s '36	102	102
Lack Steel con 5s '50	102¾	102
Laclede Gas 5½s '53 C	90	89⅞
Lake Erie & W 1st 5s '37	91	91
L'Autaro 6s '34	7	6
Lehigh Val (Pa) con 4s 2008	85	85
Lehigh Val coal 5s '33	99¾	99¾
Lehigh Cal Harbor 5s '54	43	43
Lew's Inc 6s '41	88¼	87
Long Island gen 4s'38	97	97
Long Island rfg 4s '49	93	93
Louis & Jeff Bridge 4s '45	93½	93½
L&N rfg 5s 2003 B	83	83
L&N 3s StL div '80	100½	100
Manati Sug 1st 7½s '47 sta	12½	12⅜
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	40	39
Manila Sol 4s '39	55	55
Marion Steam 6s '35	32	32
Market St Ry gold 7s '40	91¼	90
McCrory Stores 5½s '41	93	93½
Metro Edison 4½s '68	95½	95½
Metro Edison rfg 5s '53	103¼	103
Midvale Steel 5s col tr '36	100	99
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61	101	101
Mo K & T 4½s '78 B	101	101
Mo K & T adj 5s A '67	85	84
Mo K & T pl 5s A '62	83¾	83½
Mo Pacific gen 4s '75	47	41
Mo Pacific 5s M '65	65	61½
Mo Pac 5s I, '81	64	61¼

	High	Low
Mo Pacific 6½s '49	43	39
Montana Power rfg 5s '43	103	102
Montreal Tram col 5s '41	99¼	
Morris & Co 1st 4½s '39	87	86
Mort Bond 6s	98½	96½
Nassau Elec con 4s '51	47½	40
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	98	94¼
Nat Steel 5s	98	96
Nat Radiator 6½s '47	15	11
Nat Rys of Mex 6½s '57 A	1⅛	1⅛
Newberry 5½s	56¾	55
New Eng T&T 6½s B '61	104¾	103
N O Pub Ser 5s '55 B	82	82
NYC&HR gen 3½s '97	81¾	81¾
NYC&HR con 4s A '98	87⅛	86
NYC&HR deb 4s '34	99⅛	98
NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s 2013	86	86
NYC&HR 4½s B	83½	81
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	85¼	83½
NYC L SL con 3½s '98	79½	79½
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	87⅛	86¼
NY Chi & StL 5½s '74	86	84½
NY Chi & StL 6s A '32	97	94¾
NY Dock Co 5s '51	68	68
NY Dock Co 5s '35	68	68
NY Edison 5s '44	48	45
NY Edison rfg 6½s '41	114¾	113¾
NY GELEAP 5s '48	111¾	111
NY NH&H 4½s '67	83¾	82¼
NY NH&H clt 6s '40	99	98¾
NY NH&H cv 6s '48	99	98
NY Ont & W rfg 4s '92	39	39
NY & Rich Gas 6s '51	80	80
NY Railway inc 6s '65	106	106
NY Steam Corp 6s '51	3½	1⅞
NY Steam Corp 6s '47	104¾	104¾
NY Sus & W rfg 5s '37	107¼	107¼
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	62	60
NY Tel rfg 6s '41	105	104¾
NY Trap Rock 6s '46	85	85
NY W'chester & B 4½s '46	68	68
Niag Falls Pow 5s '32	100¼	100¼
Niag Lock & O P 5s '55	104¾	104⅞
Niag Share 5½s '50	83½	83¼
Norf Southern rfg A '61	30¼	30
Norf & W PC&C 4s '41	98⅛	98⅜
Nor Am Cement 6½s '40	35⅛	34
North Am Co 5s '61	89	86⅛
Nor Am Ed 5s C '69	91	91
Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	100½	100
Nor Pacific gen 3s 2047	60⅜	60¼
Nor Pacific pf in 4s '97	90	90
Nor Pacific 5s D 2047	85	85
Nor Pacific 6s B 2047	97	97
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	104⅞	104⅛
Nor States Pow 6s B '41	106	106
Old Ben Coal 6s '44	34½	33
Ore Wash RR & N 4s '61	85½	85½
Otis Steel 6s '41	70	70
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	105	101⅞
Pac Tel & Tel 1st 5s '37	106	105½
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '40	101⅞	101¼
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '40	31½	31½
Paramount Public 5½s '50	88⅝	88⅝
Park-Lex Leasehold 6½s '53	41	40
Paramount Bwy 5½s '51	99¼	97
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	72	71½
Pathé Ex inc 7s '37	87	83
Penn Dixie Cement 6s '41	83½	82
Penn Railroad 4½s D '70	79	79
Penn Railroad gen 4½s '65	93	92½
Penn Railroad 5s '64	99½	99⅛
Penn Railroad gold 6½s '36	106½	104½
Penn Pow & Lt 4½s	94¼	91¾
Peoria Pekin Ry 5½s '74	102½	102½
Phil Balt & Wash 4s	98	94½
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	55	54½
Philadelphia Co 5s '67	97½	95¾
Philadelphia Elec Co 4s '71	96	94½
Phil & Read C&I 5s '73	73¾	73⅛
Phil & Read C&I 6s '49	45	45
Phila CC&StL 5s B '75	100¼	100
Port Gen Elec 5s '35	103¾	103¼
Port Ry Lt & P 5½s '46	105½	105½
Pitts Sen & Lake Erie	101	101
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	47	45
Pub Svc '42	96¾	96⅜
Pub Svc E&G 4½s '67	102½	102⅜
Pub Svc E&G 4½s 1970	101	100
Pure Oil 5½s '40	77	77
Purity Baking 5s '48	80	76
Remington Arms sf 6s '37	80	76
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	63	61
Republic I&S rfg 5½s '53	70	70
Richfield Oil Co of Cal 6s '44	24¾	21
Rock I Ar & Lou 4½s '34	70½	70
St Louis & SF 4s A '50	50	47
St Louis & SF 4½s '78	34¾	31½
St Louis SW 1st 5s '52	44	45
St P Union Dept rfg 5s '72	103¼	103⅛
Seabd AL adj 5s ct '49	8	8
Seabd AL con 6s '45	6½	6
Sharon Steel Hoop 5½s '48	60	60
Shell Pipe 5s '52	81½	80
Shell Union 5s '47	67½	66
Shell Union 5s ct ww '49	96⅛	96⅛
Sierra & San F Pow 5s '49	103⅜	103⅛
Silesian Am Corp 7s '41	48¼	48¼
Simmons Co 6s '39	87½	85
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	85½	74⅜
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	101¾	100½
Skelly Oil Co 5½s '39	58½	58¼
Smith A O 6½s '33	102½	102⅜
Southern Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41	106⅛	105⅞
Southern Pacific rfg 4s '55	88	88
Southern Pacific 4½s '69 ww	75⅝	76
Southern Pacific 5s '81	77½	76
Southern Pacific Ore A 4½s '77	92	90¾
Southern Ry gen 4s '56	87	87
Southern Ry con 5s '94	100½	99½
Southern Ry gen 6s '56	76½	76
Southern Ry gen 6½s '56	86	85
Southern Ry 6½s StL div '51	100¼	100¼
Southern Ry 6½s StL '51	103½	102½
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	103¾	102⅞
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	98¾	98⅜
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	103	104
Tenn Cen Ry 6s '47	50	50
Ter RR Asso StL 4½s '39	101¾	101
Ter RR Asso StL rfg 5s '44	105¼	105¼
Tex & Pac 1st 5s 2000	89	89
Tex & Pac 5s C '79	103¼	90
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	70	70
Third Ave 6s '37	45	43
Third Ave adj 5s '60	100	99¾
Tol St L & W 4½s '50	39	37
Union El L & P rfg 5s	75	75
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	103	103
Union Pacific 4s '68	105¾	100
US Rubber Co 5s '47	83½	82½
Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44	100	93
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	100	100
Util Pow & Lt 5s '59 ww	44	39
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '57	47½	47
Vertientes Sugar 7s '42	17	17
Virginia Ry 5s '62	101	100½
Virginia & S'west con 5s '58	45	45
Wabash RR 4½s '78	33	30
Wabash RR 5s '39	98	95½
Wabash RR 5s B '76	34	30
Wabash RR 5s D '80	37	35
Walworth 6s '45	35	33
Warner Quinlan 6s '39	40	39¾
Warner Sugar 1st 7s '41	108⅝	108⅛
Warner Bros Pict 6s '39	48½	45
Warren '62	60	59
West Pa Uow 5s O '56	105½	105
West Pa Pow 5½s F '53	105	105
West Shore 4s 2361	80¼	80
Western Maryland 4s '52	64½	64½
Western Maryland 5½s '77	60	60
Western Pacific 5s A '46	57	57
Westchester Ltg 5s	109	109
Western Unino 5s '51	98¼	98
Western Union col 5s '38	104	104
Western Union 6½s '36	106⅞	106⅝
Wheeling Steel 4½s B '53	68	68
White Eagle Oil 5½s '37 ww	42	42
Willys-Overland 1st 6½s '33	99½	99½
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	89¾	89
Wis Cen gen 1st 4s '49	44¼	44¼
Youngstown Sheet 5s '78 A	91	90
Youngstown Sheet 5s '78 B	91	89

LIBERTY BONDS

	High	Low	Sept21	Sept19
3½s '47	102.5	102.3		102.5
1st 4¼s '47	102.26	102.23	102.26	102.26
4th 4¼s '38	104.24	104.21	104.24	104.26
US 3½s '43 Mar.	101.16	101.10	101.10	
US 3½s '43 June	101.16	101.11		
US 3½s '47	101.19	101.13		
US 3½s '56	104.16	104.6		104.22
US 3½s '49	100.10	99.31	100.4	100.14
US 4s '44-'54	106.18	105.28	105.28	106.20
US 4¼s '52-'62	110.10	110.8		110.28
US 3s '55-'51	99.17	99.10	99.10	99.19

FOREIGN BONDS

	High	Low
Abitibi P&P 5s '53	40	39½
Antioquia 1st 7s '57	15	15
Antioquia 2d 7s '57	15	15
Antioquia 7s A '45	15	15
Antioquia 7s B '45	23	23
Antioquia 7s C '45	20½	20½
Antioquia 8s '46	20¼	20
Antioquia III 7s '57	15	15
Antwerp 5s '58	98½	98½
Australia 4½s '56	30	30
Australia 5s '55	37	36
Australia 5s '57	37	35½
Australia (Gov) 7s '57	37½	36½
Australia (Gov) 7s '49	100¼	97
Australia (Upper) 7s '45	94¾	94¾
Belgium (King) 6s '55	97	97
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	96½	94
Belgium (King) 7s '55	104	103
Belgium (King) 7s '58	96	94
Berlin (City) 6s '58	35	34½
Berlin (City) 6½s '50	22	22
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	35	34
Berlin Elec 6½s '59	33	33
Bogota (City) 8s '45	20½	20
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58	7	6¾
Bordeaux (City) 6s' 34	93	95
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	20	20
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	20	20
Brazil (US) 8s '41	20	20
Breslau (Ernesto) 7s '54 ww	53	52
Bulgaria 7s '79	20	19
Caldas (Rep) 7½s' 46	25½	25
Canada (Dom) 4½s' 38	98	98
Canada (Dom) 4s' 60	88	88
Canada (Dom) 4s' 63	100	97
Chile (Bank) 6½s' 57	13½	13½
Chile (Bank) 6½s' 61	11	10
Chile (Bank) 6½s' 61	12	10
Chile (Bank) 8s' 42	10	10
Chile (Rep) 6s' 60	12	10
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61	10	10
Chile (Rep) 6s' 42	10	10
Chile (Rep) 6s '61 Sept	12	12
Chile (Rep) 7s '42	12	12
Chile (Rep) 8s' 63	14¾	14
Chilean Loan 7s '60	15	15
Cologne (City) 6½s' 50	36½	36½
Colombia Agr Mtg 6s' 47	28½	28½
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '46	25	25
Colombia (Rep) 6s' 61 Jan	22	20½
Colombia (Rep) 6s' 61 Oct	22	19
Copenhagen (Rep) 5s' 61 Oct	22	20
Copenhagen (City) 4½s '53	85	85
Copenhagen (City) 5s '52	90	90
Cordoba (City) 7s '47	32	32
Cordoba (City) 7s '27	23¼	23

Business Is Good In Some Lines

DESPITE adverse trade winds, encouraging items continue to draw attention to companies which are able to make excellent progress. The Bates Manufacturing Company, one of the largest makers of bedspreads in the country, announces that due to the huge volume of orders already in hand, it was found necessary to withdraw from general sale all of its fall and winter styles. The company has practically doubled its 1930 business this year.

The West Bend Aluminum Company shows close to a 50 per cent increase in sales in August over July. Endicott-Johnson Company sales for the June, July and August period were 30 per cent ahead of sales for the like period last year.

	High	Low
Costa Rica (Rep) 7s '51	46	46
Cuba (Rep) 5½s' 53	84	84
Cuba (Rep) 6½s' 45	40	38
Cundi (Rep) 6½s' 59	18	15½
Czechoslovakia (Rep) 8s '51	107½	106
Czechoslovakia (Rep) 8s B '52	107	107
Denmark (King) 4½s' 62	84½	83
Denmark (King) 5½s' 55	94½	93½
Denmark (King) 6s' 42	97½	96
Deutsche Bk 6s stfs '32	73½	73½
Dominic (Rep) 5½s '42	51	50
Dresden 7s '45	50	48
Duke Price Power 6s '66	94	94
Dutch El 5½s Mar '53	95	93
Dutch El 5½s Nov. '53	94	94
Dutch El 6s '47	97	97
Dutch El sf 6s '52	97	90½
Estonia Bank 7s '67	42½	40
Fiat 7s '46 war	78	75
Finland 5½s' 58	58¾	58¾
Finland (Rep) 6s '48	62	61
Finland (Rep) 6½s '56	70½	67½
Finnish A 6½s '54	70	70
Finnish B 6½s '54	70	70
Framerican Dev 7½s '42	90	90
French (Rep) 7s '49	114½	114½
Gelsenkirchen Min 6s '34	46	46
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	39½	36
Germ Cen Agr 6½s '58 rets

Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

U. S. POLO TITLE TO SANTA PAULA

Argentina Four Defeats Hurricanes 11 to 8 at Meadow Brook

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WESTBURY, N. Y., Sept. 21—The Santa Paula pony polo team from Argentina, completing a two-year program, captured the United States open polo championship at International Field, Meadow Brook, on Saturday afternoon, under circumstances which stamp the four as the finest exponents of the short-shot passing game which have ever visited the United States. Encountering the Hurricanes in the final round of the tourney, they outplayed the champions for the past two years, in spite of brilliant work by its stars, by a score of 11 to 8, staging a rally in the final chukker which brought them two goals in the final minute, after leading by slight or no margins all the way through the game.

It was the play of Manuel Andrada, captain and back of the new champions, which really accounted for the victory. After being out of the play with little use for his mallet hand, for the past two weeks, he climbed into the lineup and before the game ended, had scored five goals, and had also shown such fine defense that Stephen Sanford, No. 1 for the champions, who was largely responsible for the scoring in the previous games, did not get a single effective shot in, though occasionally assisting in the attacks of his famous associates.

Plays Reliable Game

Andres Gazzotti, replacing Alfredo Harrington at No. 1, was hardly equal to his more famous associate, but played a reliable game, and held Terence Q. Preece, the new back of Hurricanes from his best work, opening up many ways for the Reynal brothers to score through the middle part of the game, which was largely responsible for Santa Paula maintaining its position in front until the final rally.

The Argentines showed what they were able to do right at the start, when the Reynals launched an attack, and with Andrada following behind, the latter took a pass from Juan and scored, and a sharply angled shot by the latter added another goal. Then Jose Reynal added a third on a long drive, before the Hurricanes had time to settle into their stride. But now the big guns of the champions, Capt. C. T. I. Roark, and F. W. C. Guest, started in to remedy the deficit, and Roark to Guest to Roark gave the team a goal. But before another attack got under way, the chukker ended.

The Reynals, Juan to Jose, added another goal to the Argentine total early in the second, but the wide angle play of Roark, Guest and Sanford then began to function as it had previously, and though the defense work of Andrada kept Sanford from effective play, the other two managed to get the ball in on a long wallop by Guest which Roark converted. Two more goals by Guest, with some assistance by Roark, the first hitting the post but turning inside, while the other came when the British 10-goal man centered and Guest had an easy shot. This placed the Hurricanes on even terms with the invaders, but before the chukker ended Juan staged another dash, and though his shot was blocked, Jose retrieved it and placed his team ahead once more.

Umpires Busy

The fourth chukker was closely fought all the way, with the umpires, Capt. Wesley J. White, U. S. A., and William H. Gaylard, busy blowing their whistles for infractions of the rules. Guest had the first try, from the 60-yard mark, but his shot was turned. Another foul against an Argentine was scored on by Roark, however, tying the score, and a try by Andrada near the end of the chukker, on a foul by Guest, was also outside the posts. This left the score a tie at 5 to 5 at half time.

Juan Reynal started the scoring in the second half with all the riders using their best ponies to break the deadlock. He took a wallop from Andrada at midfield, and, getting free from the pursuing Roark, held the front position all the way down and scored on an easy shot. But Guest tied the score once more when Preece took the ball away from Gazzotti, and, centering it with a well-placed shot, permitted the Yale star to get free for a series of wallops which ended right between the posts.

Guest had a similar chance early in the sixth chukker to put his team ahead, but though Preece made a clever drive which was close to the Santa Paula posts, the following shot went aside. Then a scramble of crossing was decided against Guest, and a 25-yard free shot by Andrada placed the Argentines once more in the lead, at the end of the sixth chukker, 7 to 6.

Guest tied the score for the third time early in the seventh chukker, when he combined with Roark in their wide-hitting game while Andrada was looking out for Sanford, and the British player centered, and a wallop under his pony gave the goal to Guest. But another foul from a scramble was awarded to the Argentines later in the session, and Andrada sent a high shot past the Hurricane defense for the lead once more.

Final Chukker the Feature

The final chukker was the best of all, as Andrada dropped his defensive play and, developing a speed and power that had the champions helpless, carried his team into a scrimmage near the Hurricane goal, and when a clearing shot went to Juan Reynal, the latter sent in what was to be the winning goal. Sanford got the ball away from the ensuing faceoff and though Andrada foiled his direct attack, Guest drove a wallop to Roark, and the latter brought his team within a goal of the tie. But now the real play of Andrada swept all chances of victory away from the Hurricanes, as he dashed down the field twice in succession in the last two minutes of play, outspeeding both Roark and Guest, though the former was on Fairy Story, Sanford's pet pony, and scored the last two goals for Santa Paula.

A shower that wet down Fleischmann Field shortly before the first game of the series for the Waterbury Cups, scheduled for Sands Point yesterday, set over the start of that part of the final series, between the home team and the Hurlingham four from Argentina, and will probably bring a double-header this afternoon.

UNITED STATES OPEN PONY POLO CHAMPIONSHIP—Final Round AT MEADOW BROOK

SANTA PAULA	HURRICANES
No. 1—Andres Gazzotti	Stephen Sanford
2—Juan Reynal	F. W. C. Guest
3—Jose Reynal	Capt. C. T. I. Roark
Back—Manuel Andrada	Terence Q. Preece

Score—Santa Paula 11, Hurricanes 8. Goals—Andrada 5, Juan Reynal 3, Jose Reynal 3 for Santa Paula; Guest 4, Roark 4 for Hurricanes. Referee—F. Skiddy Von Stade. Umpires—Capt. Wesley J. White, U. S. A., and William H. Gaylard. Time—Eight 7½m. chukkers.

Ardsley Title Won By Mrs. Pittman

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ARDSLEY-ON-HUDSON, N. Y., Sept. 21—The all-English final in the women's singles invitational tournament at the Ardsley Club resulted in a victory Saturday for Mrs. Elsie Goldsack Pittman of London, who defeated her doubles teammate, Miss Joan C. Ridley of Ipswich, 3—6, 6—3, 6—3. This was the third singles final encounter between these two tourists since their arrival in the United States in August. Their first title-round match ended when they walked off the court at Rye, N. Y., after dividing two sets, and their second saw Mrs. Pittman winner of a three-set battle recently in the Middle States Championship at the Philadelphia Cricket Club.

Mrs. Pittman succeeded Miss Norma Taubele of the New York Tennis Club, the 1929 and 1930 winner, as possessor of the Ardsley trophy. The victor won on superior position play and accurate shooting. In the first set, Mrs. Pittman ran up a 3—0 lead in a few minutes, but Miss Ridley spent most of her energy in winning the next six games for the set. After that, Mrs. Pittman fought all the way in the next 18 games.

The doubles title went to Mrs. Ary J. Lamme and Mrs. Clifford J. Lockhorn who won from Miss Taubele and Miss Carolyn Roberts, 4—6, 6—0, 6—3.

The mixed doubles final, which was carried over until Sunday because darkness prevented further play on Saturday after the semifinals were finished, was won by Miss Ridley and B. H. Whitbeck Jr. who turned back the advance made by Miss Taubele and Frank Bonneau, 5—7, 6—3, 6—1, on A. J. Drexel Biddle Jr.'s indoor court at Irvington, N. Y. The summary:

ARDSLEY CLUB INVITATIONAL TENNIS TOURNAMENT SINGLES—Final Round

Mrs. Elsie Goldsack Pittman, London, Eng., defeated Miss Joan C. Ridley, Ipswich, Eng., 3—6, 6—3, 6—3.

DOUBLES—Final Round

Mrs. Ary J. Lamme and Mrs. Clifford J. Lockhorn defeated Miss Norma Taubele and Miss Carolyn Roberts, 4—6, 6—0, 6—3.

MIXED DOUBLES—Quarterfinal Round

Mrs. Theodore Johnson and Frank Bowdin defeated Mrs. B. F. Stenz and I. Hartman, 6—1, 6—4.

Miss Norma Taubele and Frank Bonneau defeated Mrs. F. Letson and E. E. Jenkins Jr., 6—1, 6—1.

Semifinal Round

Miss Taubele and Bonneau defeated Mrs. Pittman and Victor Hochmeyer, 5—7, 6—2, 10—8.

Miss Ridley and B. H. Whitbeck Jr. defeated Mrs. Johnson and Bowden, 4—6, 6—2, 6—2.

Final Round

Miss Ridley and Whitbeck defeated Miss Taubele and Bonneau, 5—7, 6—3, 6—1.

SCOTLAND DEFEATS IRELAND AT SOCCER

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

GLASGOW, Scotland, Sept. 21—Scotland was always winning and Ireland always losing in the opening international Association football match of the 1931-32 season here, which resulted in a victory for the home side here Saturday, 3 goals to 1. The Irishmen, true to tradition, fought gallantly to the last minute and were sporadically brilliant, but their opponents had the situation so comfortably in hand all the time that they could indulge their fancy in pretty play that was not necessarily effective and they left the impression that the best was not brought out of them. The strongest part of the Irish team was the defense and the weakest of the Scottish squad was marksmanship in front of the goal. Scotland and Ireland have now met in 44 matches whereof Scotland has won 36 against three, five being drawn. The summary:

SCOTLAND	IRELAND
Connor, lw	rw, Blayre
McPail, il	ir, Rowley
McGrory, c	c, Dunne
Stevenson, ir	il, Geary
Crawford, rw	lw, Chambers
Brown, lhb	rhb, McClery
Meiklejohn, chb	chb, Jones
Massie, rhb	lhb, Gowdy
McAulay, lb	rb, McNinch
Blair, rb	lb, Hamilton
Hepburn, g	g, Gardiner

Score—Scotland 3, Ireland 1. Scorers—Stevenson, McGrory, McPhail, for Scotland; Dunne, for Ireland. Referee—I. H. Crewell, England.

BOBKAT II WINS CHILDS TROPHY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STAMFORD, Conn., Sept. 21—Bobkat II, owned and sailed by Robert B. Mayer of the Sewanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club, won the William H. Childs Perpetual Challenge Trophy off this port, yesterday, covering the 13.3-mile course in 2h. 18m. 32s. Lucie, sailed by Briggs S. Cunningham, also representing the Sewanhaka-Corinthian Y. C. was second, 1m. 3s., behind the winner while Astrild, Manhasset Bay Y. C.; Cotton Blossom, Stamford Y. C., and Rumor, American Y. C., finished next in that order.

HOUSTON TWO UP IN "DIXIE SERIES"

HOUSTON, Texas, Sept. 21 (AP)—Houston of the Texas League went two up on the Birmingham club of the Southern Association Sunday in the "Dixie Series" playoff, winning the fourth game, 2 to 0. Houston has won three games and Birmingham one. The Buffaloes won the third game on Saturday night, 1 to 0.

AMERICAN FENCERS WIN TWO

LONDON, Sept. 21 (AP)—A team of United States women fencers defeated two British women's teams Saturday, both by scores of 9 matches to 2. In both meets, Miss Marion Lloyd, American captain, won three straight matches, while the two other members of her team, Miss Dorothy Locke and Miss Molly Burnside, each lost a bout.

ALAJUELA TEAM WINS

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica, Sept. 21 (By the U. P.)—The first match in a series of football games between the Marte team of Mexico and local elevens resulted yesterday in a victory for Alajuela. The score was 5 to 3.

ARSENAL IS ON THE UPGRADE

Now Placed Only One Point Behind the Leaders in Soccer Race

LEADING POSITIONS BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL STANDINGS

ENGLISH LEAGUE—First Division

	W	D	L	Goals For	Ag	Pts
Sheffield Wednesday	5	0	1	24	10	10
West Bromwich Alb.	4	1	2	12	5	9
The Arsenal	3	3	1	14	8	9
Sheffield United	4	0	2	14	6	8
Everton	4	0	2	13	9	8
Huddersfield Town	3	2	1	9	6	8
Aston Villa	3	1	1	17	8	7
Liverpool	3	1	3	15	13	7
Middlesbrough	3	1	3	16	16	7
Bolton Wanderers	3	1	3	16	17	7
Second Division						
Bury	5	1	1	17	7	11
Bradford	4	2	1	10	11	10
Wolverhampton Wan.	4	1	1	12	6	9
Stoke City	4	1	2	10	9	9
Leeds United	3	2	2	8	6	8
Tottenham Hotspur	3	2	2	18	14	8
Plymouth Argyle	3	2	1	11	9	8
Southampton	4	0	3	14	13	8
Millwall Athletic	3	1	3	14	10	7
Fort Vale	3	1	2	12	11	7
Preston North End	2	3	2	11	16	7
THIRD DIVISION—Northern Section						
Lincoln City	6	0	1	20	5	12
Southport	5	1	1	12	8	11
Gateshead	5	0	2	20	8	10
Crewe Alexandra	5	0	1	14	7	10
Barrow	5	0	2	13	8	10
Wrexham	3	3	1	13	9	9
Tranmere Rovers	4	0	3	16	7	8
Hull City	4	0	3	13	9	8
York City	4	0	3	10	14	8
Chester	2	3	2	14	12	7
Halifax Town	3	1	3	8	7	7
THIRD DIVISION—Southern Section						
Southend United	5	2	0	14	5	12
B. and B. Athletic	5	2	0	18	7	12
Fulham	6	0	1	28	11	12
Brentford	4	1	1	11	8	9
Crystal Palace	4	1	2	18	12	9
Watford	4	1	2	24	18	9
Luton Town	3	3	1	12	9	9
Bristol Rovers	2	3	2	14	12	7
Reading	3	1	3	10	11	7
Brighton and H. Alb.	2	3	2	7	10	7
Cardiff City	2	3	3	14	10	6
SCOTTISH LEAGUE—First Division						
Glasgow Rangers	9	1	1	35	13	19
Motherwell	8	2	1	33	12	18
Kilmarnock	8	2	1	23	11	18
Glasgow Celtic	5	5	0	31	12	15
Aberdeen	5	3	2	16	12	13
Third Lanark	6	1	3	21	23	13
Cowdenbeath	4	3	4	19	23	11
Clyde	5	0	5	16	17	10
St. Mirren	5	0	6	15	19	10
Partick Thistle	4	1	6	19	20	9
Dundee	3	3	4	17	19	9
Second Division						
East Stirling	7	0	2	24	14	14
Bo'ness	6	1	2	18	16	13
Queen of South	6	0	3	32	20	12
St. Johnstone	6	0	3	22	15	12
Stenhousemuir	5	1	3	20	16	11
Hibernians	4	2	3	20	11	10
East Fife	4	2	3	25	17	10
St. Bernards	4	2	3	22	15	10
Montrose	4	2	3	13	10	10
Alloa	4	2	3	19	16	10
Forfar Athletic	3	2	2	15	14	10

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Sept. 21—The Arsenal is up again. The famous team which brought the English Association Football League championship to London for the first time in history last season began the present campaign unimpressively and went steadily downward in the standing, but since that dull opening period, it has come to the form upon which its great reputation has been built and after Saturday's convincing win against Manchester City is within one point of the leader, Sheffield Wednesday.

Wednesday, always a powerful force in a league tournament, is making another hearty bid for honors it has held before, and its closest rival at the end of exactly one month's play this season is West Bromwich Albion, winner of the famous Football Association Challenge Cup last April. Albion has followed up its victory in the cup final by earning promotion from the second to the first division along with Everton. Between West Bromwich and Arsenal there is nothing in the matter of points and very little in the matter of a goal average.

Not so many seasons ago the catchword in soccer was, "What's wrong with Chelsea?" And people are posing this question again today, after the Londoners' heavy defeat Saturday against Aston Villa. This reverse, 6 goals to 3, places Chelsea on the bottom rung of the ladder, with one victory and five defeats in six matches played.

An unexpected eclipse of Bradford, runner-up in division 2, means there is not a single undefeated club now in two major sections of the league. Indeed only two clubs in the whole competition, which can still show a cipher in the losses column, are South End United and Bournemouth and Boscombe Athletic, both in the southern section of the third division. These two and Fulham, which has not participated in any drawn games, are level on points at the top of their standing.

The Bury men, whose consistently good form has been one of this season's brightest revelations, are still in the front in the second division, but in the northern section of the third division there has been a change in leadership as the direct outcome of Lincoln City's victory over Gatehead. This result has caused the teams to change places in the list.

In the Scottish League, first division, the Glasgow Rangers are having great difficulty in an attempt to shake off Motherwell and the Glasgow Celtics, and have dropped back temporarily, whilst the feature of the second division matches is the fine showing of Bo'ness. The last named team, now runnerup, was in twentieth position in a corresponding period last season.

College Football Results

Adrian 13, Manchester 14.
Arnold 6, Conn. Aggies 6.
Atlantic 6, U. S. S. Northampton 0.
Carson-Newman 44, Biltmore 0.
Chattanooga 19, Murfreesboro 0.
Davidson 13, Elon 2.
Davis and Elkins 14, St. Vincent 6.
Howard 72, Marion 0.
Mississippi 13, W. Ky. Teachers 6.
Mercer 20, Erskine 6.
Mount Morris 38, LaSalle-Peru 0.
Rice 37, Texas A. and I. 0.
South Dakota 21, Yankton 6.
Stanford 48, West Coast Army 0.
Texas Christian 33, Denton 6.
South 18, Alabama Teachers 0.
Virginia 14, S. 6, Hampden Sidney 0.
Virginia 16, Roanoke 0.
William and Mary 6, Langley Field 0.
Wyoming 29, Ft. Warren 6.

ALEKHINE DRAWS AND WINS

BLED Jugoslavia Sept. 21 (AP)—The twenty-first round of the international chess masters tournament was contested here yesterday Dr. Alexander A. Alekhine of France drew his game and remains undefeated. The victors were G. Marocsy of Hungary, B. Kostiach of Jugoslavia, Dr. S. Tartakower of Poland and Dr. M. Vidmar of Jugoslavia. Three games were drawn. Dr. Alekhine K. D. Bogoljubow of Germany and S. Colle of Belgium won their games Saturday in the twentieth round, while I. Kashdan of New York lost. Three games were drawn and one was adjourned.

BY-PLAYS

CHANGING THE BALL

ONE of the most interesting features of sporting competition this year is to be found in the fact that the three big sports which have a ball as a part of their paraphernalia—baseball, golf, and football—have all introduced changes in the size, weight or manner of manufacturing the ball. That changes should have come may not be surprising, but that all three should have come this year is, to say the least, strange. The changes in baseball and golf received considerable attention not only from the governors of those two sports but the players themselves. In golf, the change was supposed to help that large army of golfers known as the "duffers" more than the star players; while in baseball, it was expected that the change would cut down the number of home runs and help the pitchers. The change in the football is in the number of seams being increased from four to eight, but little attention has been given to this ball, which is being tried out in practice by a number of college and school squads, including Harvard. Whether it will make its appearance in any big games this fall remains to be seen.

There has seemed to be little adverse comment regarding the baseball, both players and spectators seeming to be fairly well satisfied with the result. That it has decreased the home-run hitting is shown by the National and American League records for 1930 and 1931, and it has no doubt helped the pitchers to a considerable extent. At the present time there seems to be nothing to indicate that it will not be used another year.

But the golf ball has met with a far different fate, and, after only about nine months of use, the United States Golf Association announces that it will be changed on or before April 15, 1932. The new ball is to be of the same size as the present one, but heavier. How long it will last is about as much of a question as was the case with its predecessor. It depends on how the golfers like it after having used it a while. The announcement has not received unanimous approval by the golfing public, and this is one game in which they are very apt to have the final say.

The advantages claimed for the new football are said to be that it is easier to handle when throwing forward passes, easier to handle when wet, and a sturdier ball. Some forward-pass throwers who have tried it say they can handle the old one just as well, but there seems to be no grounds for questioning the claim that it is sturdier. Its success will rest entirely on the player, as there seems to be no way in which it will have any adverse or favorable reaction on the spectator. The year 1932 will therefore be sure to see at last one more change in these three types of ball with a possibility of at least one of the other two going through some metamorphosis before settling down to a steady existence.

A NEW HARVARD FOOTBALL RECORD

One of the features of this year's Harvard varsity football practice is the fact that the captains of all five of the major-sport teams at Harvard are among the candidates. This comes pretty close to being at least one new gridiron record which will go to the credit of the Crimson this fall. How many of the five captains will receive the football "H" for playing against Yale remains to be seen, but three of them have already been thus honored and prospects of at least four of them are very bright. W. Barry Wood Jr., captain of the eleven, is sure to get his letter. Eugene E. Record, candidate for end and captain of the varsity track team, won his letter last year, and gives every indication of repeating this fall. Charles C. Cunningham, captain of the varsity hockey team, won his letter in 1929, and is today the most promising candidate for center. The two newcomers this year are T. E. Armstrong, captain of the varsity crew, and A. J. Lupien, captain of the baseball team. Armstrong is out for tackle and Lupien for the backfield. Chances of the former making his letter look good; but Lupien will have a hard job breaking into the Harvard backfield, which is abundantly supplied with brilliant veterans, especially as he has to work his way up from the second squad.

SENIORS ENJOY THEIR TOURNAMENTS

While there is not as much glory attached to the winning of the United States senior golfing championship title as there is to winning the amateur or open, it is doubtful if any tournament held is enjoyed more by the contestants than are those senior championships which are held annually in the United States and Canada. While each player is striving to win the title, the pressure does not seem to be so great as in the amateur and open championships, and, win or lose, the senior golfer appears to be having a most enjoyable time. Considering the ages of the various players, the quality of golf played is nothing that any one of them need be ashamed of. This year's United States event at the Apawamis Club, Rye, N. Y., was the twenty-seventh, and it attracted no fewer than 294 golfers, which would seem to indicate that it has quite a place in the sporting activities of the United States.

PARSONS LEFT VS. PARSONS RIGHT

Most very good billiard players are to a certain extent ambidexterous, due to the difficulty of lining up shots in some of the almost endless variety of problems which can be presented. Ambidexterous though they are, it is likely that such players favor one side more than the other, because of one side's greater ease and accuracy. L. Birdsey Parsons of Sandy Hook, Conn., however, is one who cannot decide which arm is the best. He engages in one-arm contests, his right arm against his left arm. Recently he scored 65 to 30 in favor of his left arm, and the next day 50 to 47 in favor of the right. One advantage of this double skill is that he does not have to wait for an opponent, or accept uncongenial opposition, when he wants a game. He flips a coin to see whether left or right shall break the balls, and from that time on it is a battle between Parsons-on-the-Left and Parsons-on-the-Right. An adjustable mustache might serve to identify which Parsons made the shot in case the scorekeeper is in doubt.

Virginia Elevens Provided Punch

NEW YORK, Sept. 21 (AP)—It took a couple of scrappy little teams from the Virginia Conference to put some punch into the first batch of 1931 football scores.

Neither Virginia Conference eleven, Roanoke nor Hampden-Sydney, could win, but each gave a Southern Conference rival plenty of uneasy moments.

Virginia Military, for instance, had to wait until the last five minutes of play to push over the touchdown that beat Hampden-Sydney, 6 to 0. Buck Wright taking the ball over after a 60-yard drive. Virginia whipped Roanoke, 18 to 0, but the fighting Virginia Conference team five times repelled Cavalier thrusts within its 10-yard line and in no period permitted more than one score.

In the East, the Connecticut Aggies, usually one of the strong small college teams, were held to a 6-to-6 tie by little Arnold College of New Haven, which has one of the smallest squads on the Atlantic seaboard. Davis and Elkins, the "Scarlet Hurricane" from Elkins, W. Va., assumed more than zephyr proportions in winning from St. Vincent, 14 to 0. Duquesne, another strong eleven in recent years, failed to show much Friday night in beating Geneva by one touchdown, 13 to 7.

In the Southern Conference, in addition to Virginia and V. M. I., Sewanee and Mississippi opened with victories, the former by 18 to 0 over Alabama Teachers and the latter by 13 to 6 over Western Kentucky Teachers.

The Southwest Conference teams all piled up imposing totals. The Texas Aggies, playing Friday, conquered Sam Houston Teachers, 32 to 0; Texas Christian defeated North Texas Teachers, 33 to 6, and Rice Institute bested Texas A. & I., 37 to 0.

Stanford, one of the Pacific coast stalwarts, battered the West Coast Army squad, 46 to 0.

To Loyola University of New Orleans goes the honor of running up the highest score of the opening charge. Loyola whipped Louisiana College, 77 to 0, at New Orleans Friday night. Howard of Birmingham turned back Marion, 72 to 0, Saturday, and braved a temperature of over 100 degrees to do it.

FIRST PENNANT FOR SISLER

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Sept. 21 (AP)—After serving 16 years in the major leagues, George Sisler, former St. Louis Browns first baseman, became a member of a pennant-winning club for the first time in his career Saturday when Rochester clinched its fourth successive International League flag. Sisler came to the Red Wings from the Boston Braves last winter and has aided materially in bringing the flag here, batting at a .300 clip.

Gledhill Wins Set From Champion

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 21 (AP)—Keith E. Gledhill, Santa Barbara, Calif., intercollegiate singles champion, defeated H. Ellsworth Vines Jr., Pasadena, Calif., United States men's singles champion, 6—4, Sunday in a one-set exhibition match preliminary to the fifth annual Pacific Southwest tennis tournament opening here today.

Vines had difficulty with his backward strokes early in the game, being still unacquainted with the fast concrete court.

George M. Lott Jr., Philadelphia, and Mrs. L. A. Harper, Oakland, defeated George P. Hughes, English Davis Cup player, and Miss Edith A. Cross of San Francisco, 5—7, 6—2, 8—6, in another exhibition game.

Vines' Third Defeat

Vines submitted to his third defeat after his return to Southern California Saturday when he teamed with Miss Josephine N. Cruickshank of Santa Ana, Calif. They lost a mixed doubles exhibition match in the fifth annual Pacific southwest tournament to Lott and Miss Cross, San Francisco, 3—6, 6—1, 6—4.

In a previous exhibition, Gene Mako, Glendale, and Ned Russell, Beverly Hills, national boys' doubles champions, won one set and lost the second to Frank Parker, Milwaukee, Wis., and Jack Lynch, Taft, Calif., the score being 6—3, 5—7.

Led by Vines, Holders of 23 national, British, French and Canadian titles, will participate in first-round play in the Pacific tournament today.

Only Mrs. Moody Missing

Only the name of Mrs. Helen Wills Moody, national women's singles champion, is lacking; but despite her absence such a titled array of stars has seldom been duplicated before in any American tournament.

Vines, the owner of three of these championships — national men's singles, national men's clay court singles, and national men's clay court doubles, also plays the rôle of defending champion. A year ago, still a comparative unknown, he defeated Gregory S. Mangin of Newark, N. J., to win the title.

Since that time he has won 11 singles and 10 doubles crowns.

EVANS'S PUTTING FEATURES

WALLINGFORD, Penna., Sept. 21 (AP)—Charles "Chick" Evans of Chicago captured the ninth annual invitation golf tournament at the Spring Haven Club Saturday by a 6-and-5 victory over Paul Jennings of Llanerch, N. J., in the 18-hole final match. The veteran Evans, who 15 years ago became the first golfer to win the national amateur and open titles in the same year, won his match by sensational putting. On seven greens he took only one putt and on the others only the regulation two.

WEBSTER LEADS OLYMPIC TRIAL

Lowers Course Record for Canadian Marathon Official Test

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HAMILTON, Ont., Sept. 21—Harold Webster, veteran Marathoner and middle distance star of the Hamilton Olympic Club, established himself as one of the foremost claimants for a place on the Marathon team that will represent Canada at the 1932 Olympic Games in Los Angeles, when he outdistanced a field of 67 starters to win the official Canadian Olympic Marathon trial here on Saturday.

Webster not only defeated a stellar field by an undisputable margin, but he further proved his ability by lowering the course record by over three minutes, winning in 2h. 37m. 46s. as compared with the best previous time, 2h. 41m. 6s, achieved last year by Johnny Cuthbert of Guelph, Ont.

The veteran campaigner, who on Sept. 1 won the six-mile championship of the Dominion in the Canadian title meet at Winnipeg, ran the race of his career to shake off all opponents, and went on to win strongly after the pacemaker and leader for nearly 19 miles, Dave Komonen of Toronto, fell by the wayside.

It was a great day for the Hamilton Olympic Club, with the club colors being carried to a new record and John C. Miles, twice winner of the Boston Marathon, finishing in second place. After H. Anderson of Calgary had finished third, Eddie Rae, another H. O. C. man, scampered around the track at the Civic Stadium with a fine closing burst of speed to head off Percy Wyer, veteran Toronto runner, and annex fourth place. The summary:

1—Harold Webster, Hamilton O. C. Time—2h. 37m. 46s.
2—J. C. Miles, Hamilton O. C. Time—2h. 40m. 30s.
3—H. Anderson, Calgary, Alta. Time—2h. 45m. 54s.
4—Edward Rae, Hamilton O. C. Time—2h. 50m. 15s.
5—Percy Wyer, Monarch A. C., Toronto. Time—2h. 50m. 23s.
6—A. Burnside, Monarch A. C., Toronto. Time—2h. 53m. 40s.
7—R. Wilding, Silverthorne A. C., Toronto. Time—2h. 54m.
8—J. D. Semple, Lynn, Mass. Time—2h. 55m. 31s.
9—J. Bartlett, Oshawa, Ont. Time—2h. 58m. 49s.
10—E. Cudworth, Monarch A. C., Toronto. Time—2h. 57m. 25s.
11—John Cuthbert, Monarch A. C., Toronto. Time—2h. 59m. 28s.

Giants, Cubs Have Clinched Places

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
St. Louis	97	52	.651
New York	86	64	.573
Chicago	82	69	.543
Brooklyn	77	72	.517
Pittsburgh	74	75	.497
Philadelphia	63	86	.423
Boston	63	88	.417
Cincinnati	57	93	.380

RESULTS SEPT. 19

Pittsburgh 7, Boston 0.
Chicago 9, Brooklyn 1.
Philadelphia 3, Cincinnati 2.
Philadelphia 5, Cincinnati 3.
New York 10, St. Louis 6.

RESULTS SEPT. 20.

Cincinnati 5, Boston 2.
Cincinnati 14, Boston 5.
Brooklyn 6, St. Louis 1.
Chicago 16, New York 6.
Chicago 7, New York 6.

The final week of play in the National League begins today, with most of the clubs certain of the positions they now hold. The champions, the St. Louis Cardinals, are getting ready to meet the Philadelphia Athletics in the World Series which begins on Oct. 1. Most of the other clubs will spend the few remaining games trying out their rookies, with the hope of finding a future star.

The New York Giants have clinched second place in the standing. When they defeated the Cardinals, 10 to 6, in St. Louis on Saturday, this was made certain. Chicago has a firm grip on third place and cannot be pulled down. The Cubs won a double-header from the Giants on Sunday and following these victories Manager Hornsby's players were sure of their present place. The Brooklyn Robins are still in possession of fourth position and will probably finish there. However, it is still mathematically possible for the Pittsburgh Pirates, who are leading the second division, to come up and replace the Robins. There are only three games separating the two clubs and about five games remain on the schedule of each.

The Pirates are sure of finishing at least fifth, as they are some distance ahead of Philadelphia, which holds sixth position. The Phillies moved up a step in the race when the Cincinnati Reds defeated the Boston Braves twice on Sunday. There is only one game separating the Braves and Phillies, however, and there is still time for another change between these two clubs. Both the Phillies and Braves are certain of finishing out of last place, for the Reds are there to stay. There is a wide gap between the Cincinnati club and the Braves.

A glance at the final standing of last season and at the present National League standing, reveals that one club and possibly two have bettered their standing of a year ago. The Giants, who finished third in 1930, have jumped to second and the Cubs have dropped back a step. The Phillies, if they manage to hold their margin over the Braves, will have jumped up two steps. They finished the 1930 season in last place.

VOIGT WINS ARCOLA TOURNEY

ARCOLA, N. J., Sept. 21 (AP)—George J. Voigt, American Walker Cup golfer and one of the leading amateurs of the metropolitan district, Saturday won the Arcola Country Club invitation tournament by defeating Martin Isler of the Suburban Club, 3 and 2, after handing F. Paul Anderson a 6-and-5 trouncing in the semifinal round in the morning. Voigt's final round failed to match the brilliant golf he played in the semifinal when he covered the first nine in 34 two under par but after being held even for nine holes he cut loose on the last seven and played well enough to win.

AMATEUR TITLE TO CLEVELAND

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 21 (AP)—The national amateur baseball championship came to Cleveland yesterday as the local sandlot champions defeated the defending Cincinnati champions in both games of a double-header, 6 to 5 and 2 to 1. Cleveland had won the first of the three-game title play-off Saturday so needed only the first victory yesterday to take the title.

Yankees, Senators Are After Second

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Philadelphia	103	43	.705
New York	90	57	.612
Washington	89	58	.605
Cleveland	73	75	.493
Boston	59	87	.404
Detroit	58	87	.404
St. Louis	59	88	.401
Chicago	55	92	.374

RESULTS SEPT. 19

Boston 3, Cleveland 1.
Philadelphia 10, Chicago 3.
Philadelphia 3, Chicago 1.
Detroit 3, Washington 2.
New York 3, St. Louis 0.

RESULTS SEPT. 20

New York 7, Cleveland 1.
New York 10, Cleveland 4.
Washington 4, Chicago 3.
Washington 8, Chicago 4.
Boston at St. Louis (postponed).

Two places in the first division and all in the second still must be settled in the American League. The final week of play begins today. Of course, the Philadelphia Athletics are just coasting along, awaiting patiently their meeting with the St. Louis Cardinals in the World Series. Cleveland is the only other club in the first division sure of its position.

The New York Yankees and Washington Senators are still battling it out for second place. A short time ago the Yanks went ahead of their Washington rivals and are picked to stay there. The Senators, however, have enough time left to rally and regain back their place behind the Athletics, despite the fact that this is the final week of playing. The Yanks have won 10 straight games to date, while the Senators have been experiencing their difficulties. Both clubs are sure to finish at least third, however, as the Indians have a firm grip on fourth place in the standing. The Cleveland club has opened a wide gap between itself and the second division leader.

The situation in the second division is far from settled. After Sunday's games, Detroit was tied with Boston for fifth place, with St. Louis seventh and Chicago eighth. The Red Sox have shown the most strength in the second division during the past seven days. The Sox won seven games while losing only two last week and was the only club in the last half of the league to win more games than it lost. However, the Browns are in Boston right now and will do their best to climb at the expense of the Red Sox. The White Sox are last but, as mentioned before, can still jump to fifth place, although this is not probable.

The Yankees are expected to finish one step higher than they did last year. They ended third in 1930, with the Senators second. Philadelphia and Cleveland repeated in their respective positions. Detroit led the second division in 1930, with the St. Louis Brown next, and then Chicago and Boston.

EL LAGARTO WINS PRESIDENT'S CUP

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21—El Lagarto, piloted by George Reiss of Lake George, N. Y., flashed through the waters of the Anacostia River here Saturday to win the second heat of the President's Cup race and consequently the cup itself.

An accident to the Miss Philadelphia, owned by John Shibe of

DRYS ORGANIZE ACTIVE GROUPS IN 11 CITIES

Allied Forces Report Gains All Along Route of National Crusade

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 21—New strength and added activity have arisen among the American people in support of prohibition, said Dr. Daniel A. Poling, chairman of the Allied Forces for Prohibition, at the close of a three-day mass meeting here last night.

Eleven cities have been visited by speakers since they began their national educational campaign at Columbus, Ohio, on Sept. 8, and in each of them active organizations have been left behind, Dr. Poling said.

"Individuals who have never before manifested an interest in prohibition publicly have been enrolled in the movement, and former supporters have shown new activity," he declared.

"I am especially well pleased with the demonstrations made by the youth of America, who have responded beyond my expectations to the appeal made for their coöperation in supporting the Constitution. They have organized militant groups in every city that we have visited.

Duty to Young People

"We have a particular duty to perform to these young men and women, from whom we are expecting and receiving a large body of workers. They must be provided with information about prohibition if they are to be convinced that it has been a desirable step in social progress. We will give this information to them.

"It is apparent that our national campaign is already under way successfully, and if we can continue to affirm the organization of those who have continued to support prohibition, and add to their strength by recruiting new members I believe that the influence of a wet minority can be averted."

It was announced at the meeting yesterday that the Oregon State Anti-Saloon League had indorsed the efforts of the Allied Forces for Prohibition, and that other local and state organizations were lending their coöperation in an effort to make the national campaign a success.

Exploitation for Profit

Col. Raymond Robins, publicist and social economist, declared that a violator of the Eighteenth Amendment is just as essentially an anarchist as the man who seeks to destroy the Fifth Amendment, which guarantees rights in private property. He cautioned his audience not to be confused with arguments raised by groups that hope to exploit the liquor traffic for profit.

"When any man says that a majority of people in this country are against the American policy of prohibition, but are helpless because of the Constitution—he is either ignorant or falsifying," Colonel Robins said, continuing:

"This fact, that the Constitution is the people's law and that it provides for legal and orderly change and amendments, makes nullification and revolution always wrong in the United States. To select one portion of the Constitution, or the public law, for loyalty or obedience and reject another portion of the Constitution and law is selected anarchy, whether the persons guilty of the crime know it or not."

Mr. Oliver W. Stewart, vice-chairman of the Allied Forces for Prohibition, was also a speaker on yesterday's program.

Judge Benjamin F. Bledsoe and Dr. Rufus von KleinSmid were chairmen of the meetings.

Rallies in California Challenge Wet Press

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RIVERSIDE, Calif., Sept. 21—Closing a series of rallies at San Bernardino Saturday night, Dr. Daniel A. Poling, chairman of Allied Forces for Prohibition, not only denounced the theory that prohibition has corrupted American youth, but set forth the opinion that prohibition is at the heart of all the problems of modern America.

This, he said, is because it is necessary to have a sober, law-abiding people to solve such immediate issues as poverty, unemployment and establishment of lasting peace.

Dr. Poling described the present tour as a plan to obtain a "great united movement" for prohibition and not to establish a new organization.

Dr. Poling said the Canadian plan of handling the liquor problem can never be made an adequate substitute for the Eighteenth Amendment and that he did not believe it would survive in the Dominion where governmental reports show a steady and great increase in drunkenness, bootlegging and speakeasies.

As to legalized beer bringing back prosperity in the United States, Dr. Poling said more are employed in the soft drink trade today than were ever employed in the whole liquor traffic, and these workers would be immediately menaced by the return of any form of the old license system.

Mr. Oliver W. Stewart, vice-chairman of the organization, pointed out the danger to prohibition of overconfidence. "We must organize so that no party dares to put a wet plank in its platform. This tour is a 'council of war' with those of you who uphold prohibition," he said, continuing:

"The wets are hoping the depression will give them arguments against prohibition. It may do that temporarily, but measures of relief proposed by the wet press, if accepted, will bring the country more certainly than ever to the proposition that all which concerns the individual concerns the Government. Let that be granted and the liquor traffic is gone."

Californians Contribute Liberally to Dry Fund

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OAKLAND, Calif., Sept. 21—The first step in a move to inaugurate a comprehensive campaign to solidify dry sentiment in defense of the Eighteenth Amendment was taken here Saturday at the opening session of a three-day meeting conducted by the Allied Campaigners under the auspices of the Allied Forces for Prohibition.

Oakland, Berkeley, Alameda and other adjacent towns and cities were represented at the meeting, and in response to addresses by Mr. Robert Ropp, president of the youth section of the Allied Campaigners, and the Rev. Dr. Ira Landrith, another national speaker, the audience contributed liberally to a fund to support the movement.

Mr. Ropp characterised the nation-wide campaign for the support of prohibition, which already has covered 11 cities and is to cover 250 others, as the most stupendous undertaking since the Crusades.

He denounced the wet press as spreading false propaganda and declared that the forces which are advocating the return of wine and beer in the interest of employment are not so much interested in the unemployed as making money.

Answering the charges of the anti-prohibition ranks that the crime wave and the racketeer are outgrowths of prohibition, he declared these assumptions ridiculous and unfounded.

Mr. Grant M. Hudson, former Representative in Congress from Michigan, and a leader in the prohibition movement, said that despite the assertion of the wets to the contrary prohibition has been a tremendous success. He urged the decent people of the nation to assert themselves through the ballot and rally to the defense of the law.

Liquor Always Lawless, Robins Tells Californians

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FRESNO, Calif., Sept. 21—Legalizing beer will not bring back prosperity, Col. Raymond Robins said here yesterday at one of a series of six meetings being held by the allied campaigners.

If it would, he declared, he would be in favor of it, but the liquor traffic "has always been an economic parasite. In 1900 for every $1,000,000 invested in the liquor business only $57,000 went for wages."

Colonel Robins said prohibition is part of the religious and spiritual adventure of the American people, who first threw off the tyranny of government and have now thrown off the tyranny of alcohol.

One of the best guarantees that the Eighteenth Amendment will not be repealed is the Nineteenth Amendment giving the vote to women, he said.

Reviewing steps by which the prohibition movement spread, Colonel Robins said several states had tried state dispensary systems, but the corruption which followed resulted in the adoption of dry laws. The liquor traffic, he said, has always been lawless and criminal, never willing to abide by majority rule.

Beer Crusade Hit By Dry Advocate

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 21—Quoting Theodore Roosevelt that "there is not a thought in a hogshead of beer," Mr. Fred A. Victor, superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League of New York, assailed the forces advocating beer as a means of restoring prosperity, declaring their propaganda "an insult to the intelligence of the American people," in an address here yesterday.

"In the years when beer saloons occupied every street corner," Mr. Victor said, "the Scientific American investigated beer and brought in this verdict: 'It is our observation that beer drinking in this country produces the very lowest kind of inebriety, closely allied to criminal insanity. The most dangerous class of ruffians in our large cities are beer drinkers.'

"This beer crusade is an insult to the intelligence and a challenge to the morality of the American people. It proceeds upon the theory that public virtue is for sale and that the public conscience is dead. There is no new thing being said by the present day leaders of the anti-prohibition crusade. A legalized beer traffic always brought disaster in its train."

Butler Is Pleased By New Dry Policy

NEW YORK, Sept. 21 (AP)—Maj.-Gen. Smedley D. Butler declares in the October Christian Herald that prohibition is necessary to America's economic supremacy, that it can be enforced and that the methods he used while director of public safety in Philadelphia will make it "90 per cent effective anywhere."

"I am unalterably in favor of prohibition," General Butler says, "because it is the only way to secure temperance in the use of liquor. If we were to reverse or modify our stand on prohibition, I believe we would have a flood of drinking in this country that would swamp it.

"Prohibition can be enforced. The Federal Government has recently adopted a vigorous and sensible policy which is sure to bring better results.

"A few more cleanups, like the one the Government staged in Chicago against Capone and his henchmen, will do more to aid enforcement than all the small, politically staged raids of past years did to discredit enforcement and hinder it."

Doolittle Takes Off To Seek New Marks

NEW YORK, Sept. 21 (AP)—Maj. James M. Doolittle, flying his transcontinental record-breaking plane, took off from Floyd Bennett Field at 10:08 eastern standard time today for Memphis. After a short stop there he intends to fly to Chicago.

The flier will refuel at Cincinnati. His representatives said he hoped to set a new speed mark between New York and Memphis.

Major Doolittle flew last week from Hartford, Conn., to New York at a speed of 242 miles an hour.

GEORGIA TO ADD LAW HOME

ATHENS, Ga.—A new law building is to be erected on the campus of the University of Georgia, which, when completed, will cost approximately $84,000, the architects being Hentz, Adler & Schutze of Atlanta. It is to be named in honor of Harold Hirsch, prominent alumnus.

HOOVER ENLISTS LEGIONNAIRES IN THRIFT DRIVE

(Continued from Page 1)

threshed out on the convention floor before the closing session Thursday.

Mr. O'Neil urged moderation. "If it develops that further liberalizing legislation with reference to the adjusted compensation certificates will be detrimental to our country's welfare, or place an unfair burden on our fellow citizens, I am confident that this convention, with that knowledge, will not seek further liberalizing legislation," Mr. O'Neil said.

In paving the way for whatever Mr. Hoover may say in his address, Mr. O'Neil also made known his part of his message: "Whenever I have given out an interview as to what this convention may or may not ask regarding the adjusted compensation certificates, I have stated that this was a subject that would be before this convention and a prediction by anyone is guesswork.

"I do think, however, that legislation should be requested which will permit the Government to make these loans to the veterans without making a profit from those who are in such dire need of financial assistance that they must hypothecate their certificates.

"It is my hope that there will be relief in the employment situation during the coming months to such an extent that any immediate need for further liberalization will have passed."

Wide Field of Activities

Mr. O'Neill covered the wide field of Legion activities in his report. The message especially stresses the welfare program of the organization: the demand for building up the navy to full parity provided in the London treaty; the many recommendations of the national defense committee, and urged the Legion to concentrate on the unfinished program of the Boston convention, especially as it pertains to pensions for widows and orphans.

It was revealed that the Legion now has a paid-up membership of 1,046,009, a gain of 158,255 over a year ago. "There were 10,036 posts on Aug. 30, 1930. We now have a total of 10,256 posts chartered and functioning. There are now 49 domestic departments, five territorial departments and four foreign departments, a total of 58."

The President's decision to appear before the Legion was made at a conference of Cabinet officials Saturday night. It was reported from Washington that the step was taken upon the urgent request of his closest advisers. He was scheduled to remain here only long enough to deliver his address, going direct from his train to Olympia, and speaking at noon. Arrangements were made to return to Washington immediately.

Common Point of Interest

Since both Mr. Hoover and the Legion are interested in employment and relief, there is a common interest now, especially in view of the facts that Mr. O'Neil's message deals with it specifically. After touching upon the "fundamental objective of the Legion's activity in the present emergency to provide a job for everyone needing work," Mr. O'Neil set forth that "it is necessary to employ the best energies and the coördination of every element of American life.

"Therefore, at the last regular meeting of the Legion Employment Committee which was held last week in Washington, invitations were issued to outstanding leaders in labor, industry, finance, transportation and to the governors of all states and mayors of some of our largest cities, to send representatives for the purpose of counseling with our committee and to assist in drafting a program for our organization to use as a guide which will bring into full play the entire strength and force of the Legion. A report will be made to this convention by the chairman of the Employment Committee. The power of the American Legion should be used in remedying the present conditions."

The city is overflowing with visitors, and they are not all here yet, the largest crowd being expected tomorrow, the day of the parade. Trains are coming in so rapidly that all guests cannot readily find housing accommodations, and many are using the hundreds of Pullman cars in which they arrived as their temporary homes.

Text of President's Speech

Mr. Hoover's speech follows in full:

My fellow countrymen of the American Legion:

It is a pleasure to accept the invitation of your commander to attend your convention. I am led to do so at a time of most pressing public duties because I wish to lay frankly before you important facts which I am sure you will wish to have, and I wish to point to an opportunity of service which you can give, not alone to your members, but to the country at large.

I need not recount that the world is passing through a great depression fraught with grueling daily emergencies alike to men and to governments. This depression today flows largely from Europe through the fundamental dislocations of economic and political forces caused by the Great War, in which your service brought bloodshed to an end and gave hope of reconstruction to the world.

Our economic strength is such that we would have recovered long since but for these forces from abroad. Recovery of the world now rests and awaits in no small degree upon our country, the United States of America. Some individuals may have lost their nerve and faith, but the real American people are digging themselves out with industry and courage. We have the self-containment, the resources, the manhood, the intelligence, and by united action we will lead the world in recovery.

Wields Great Influence

The American Legion, born of world emergency, wields a great influence throughout our country because it speaks for a generation which has proved its citizenship by offering its all to its country. You of the Legion have a peculiarly sacred stake in the future of the country which you fought to preserve. You have proved your devotion in camp and battle. You have built up your organization to serve in peace as well as in war.

You are aware that during the past year our national expenditures have exceeded our income. Today the National Government is faced with another large deficit in its budget. There is a decrease in the annual yield of income taxes alone from $2,400,000,000 in years of prosperity to only $1,200,000,000 today. Simultaneously we are carrying a high and necessary extra burden of public works in aids to the unemployed, in aids to agriculture and of increased benefits and services to veterans.

In these circumstances I am directing the most drastic economy in every nonvital branch of government, yet the essential services must be maintained. These, obviously, include continued provision for our disabled veterans and the continuation of our present programs of work for the unemployed and aids to agriculture.

All Classes Affected

Whatever the arguments made, do not be misled by those who say that we need only to tax the rich to secure the funds we need. We must face the absolute fact that the rich can be taxed to the point of diminishing returns, and still the deficit in our ordinary and necessary expenditures would not be covered even upon a basis of the utmost economy. Make no mistake; in these circumstances it is those who work in the fields, at the bench and desk who would be forced to carry an added burden for every added cent to our expenditures.

Whatever the deficit may be and in whatever manner it may ultimately be met, every additional expenditure placed upon our Government in this emergency magnifies itself out of all proportion into intolerable pressures, whether it is by taxation or by loans. Either loans or taxes beyond the very minimum necessities of government will drain the resources of industry and commerce and in turn will increase unemployment.

Such action can easily defeat our hopes, our plans and our best efforts for the recovery of our country, and so indefinitely delay the return of prosperity and employment. We can carry out present expenditures without jeopardy to national stability. We can carry no more without grave risks.

Must Avoid Increases

The imperative moment has come when increase in government expenditures must be avoided whether it be ill-considered, hasty, or uninformed legislation of any kind, or whether it be for new services meritorious in themselves. Any alternative will strike down the earnest efforts of the citizenry of our nation to start us back upon the economic paths to which we must return if we and our children are to have the destiny which everyone has the right to hope and the heart to give them.

During the past week your national commander and the members of the Legion's employment committee came to me and offered to the nation the combined strength of your million men and your 10,000 posts to help in relief over the winter. I here accept that offer with the thanks of the nation in the fine spirit in which it was submitted.

But there is today an even greater service to our country. That is the determined opposition by you to additional demands upon the nation until we have won this war against world depression. I am not speaking alone of veterans' legislation which has been urged for action at this convention, but I am speaking equally of demands for every other project proposed in the country which would require increased federal expenditure. It is an attitude and an action toward the whole field of Government expenditures that is before us.

Foundations of Stability

The first stone in the foundations of stability and recovery, both at home and in the world, is the stability of the Government of the United States. It is my purpose to maintain that stability, and I invite you to enlist in that fight.

The country's need of this service is second only to war. I invite you to study the relation of their governmental finance to the daily welfare and security of every man, woman and child in the history of Europe during the past six months alone.

It is for us to observe these lessons and to be helpful, but our first duty is to the people of the United States. Nothing would give a greater glow of confidence to our country today than your enlistment and the vigorous support you can bring to this effort to prevent additional burden on the Government from any quarter whatsoever.

You would not have the President of the United States plead with any citizen or any group of citizens for any course of action. I make no plea to you, but you would have your President point out the path of service in this Nation. That I am doing now. My mind goes back to the days of the war where you and I served in our appointed tasks.

Self-Denial Required

At the end of those years of heartsickness over the misery of it all, when the peace came, you and I knew that the wounds of the world were unhealed and that there would be further emergencies still before our country and the world when self-denial and courageous service must be given.

Your organization was born at that time and dedicated to that service by the very preamble to its constitution. No man can doubt the character and idealism of men who have gone into the trenches in defense of their country. I have that faith. This is an emergency and these are the times for service to which we must put full heart and purpose to help and not retard the return of the happy days we know are ahead of your country and mine.

With the guidance of the Almighty God, with the same faith, courage and self-sacrifice with which you, backed by the nation, won victory 14 years ago, so shall we win victory today.

Leads Peace Army Of American Legion

RALPH T. O'NEIL

JAPAN HOLDS MUKDEN IN MANCHURIA

(Continued from Page 1)

sulting in the occupation of Mukden and several other cities as well as cutting communications.

"The Government," he said, "is greatly exercised over the situation caused by the unprovoked attack by Japanese troops on Mukden and other cities in three eastern provinces. Besides lodging vigorous protests with the Japanese Government appropriate steps are being taken to apprise the League of Nations and powers signatory to the Kellogg pact, of such unwarranted actions on the part of Japanese troops."

While radical sections of the Kuomintang are urging the Government to adopt stern measures, others are benefiting by the situation to appeal for Canton and Nanking to compromise their differences in light of the new national emergency.

The general tone of the local Chinese press comment is one of exhortation to calmness and the adaption of an attitude of deliberation rather than one of hasty measures, as these Japanese apparently are endeavoring to provoke China into a situation whereby the Japanese superior military force will triumph.

The Nanking Government has not yet formulated any concrete plan to deal with the situation owing to the absence of President Chiang Kai-shek, who departed last week for the Hunan front to command operations against the south, but in view of developments he was informed and was due to return to Nanking tonight by airplane to confer with the Government council.

All ministers left for Nanking today for a conference, when it is expected the Government will make an announcement. It is not expected that anything beyond representations to the League and powers will be decided. Military retaliation is undoubtedly out of the question owing to the peaceful counsels dominating the national attitude.

China Urges League To See Justice Done

NANKING, Sept. 21 (AP)—China cried out today against the Japanese occupation of southern Manchuria.

In Nanking feeling against Japan was running high. Mass meetings were largely attended, students paraded the streets decrying the occupation, and the Government designated next Wednesday as "Humiliation Day."

Representatives of Chinese news agencies and newspapers, in the name of the nation's press, cabled the League of Nations, urging intervention in Manchuria, where "wanton invasion of this peace-loving, law-abiding people showed utter disregard of the Washington treaty and the Kellogg pact." Mr. C. T. Wang, Foreign Minister, said:

"We may lose our lives, we may lose our homes, but we cannot surrender any part of the country inherited through centuries from our forefathers."

A high official of the Foreign Office said that if Japan failed to make proper amends to China for the occupation, it would "constitute a flagrant outrage against international justice."

League Council Assured Of Hope to Prevent War

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, Sept. 21—In curt phrases the Japanese and Chinese representatives on the League of Nations Council today promised that their governments would do their utmost to prevent war in Manchuria. After a day spent in rapid negotiations and in eager waiting for news from Asia the Council met to hear declarations from both governments concerned. Mr. K. Yoshizawa, Japanese Ambassador to Paris, promised that his Government would do everything in its power to avert further trouble.

Dr. Alfred Sze, Chinese Ambassador to London, said that according to his information the Mukden incident had not been caused by any act on the part of the Chinese. Like Mr. Yoshizawa, he promised to keep the Council closely informed of developments in order that the peace-preserving machinery of the League may come rapidly into action. Señor Alejandro Lerroux, of Spain, president of the Council, took note of these declarations, insisting upon the satisfaction of the Council members that the Japanese Government would take necessary measures to preserve peace. Thus, for the first time the Council of the League of Nations has been called into action in an incident which concerns a great power.

In its appeal to the League, which resulted in convening the Council for tomorrow, China asserts a situation has arisen in Manchuria which calls for action under the terms of Article 11 of the Covenant. It demands that the Council take immediate steps first to prevent further development of a situation endangering peace of nations; second, to reëstablish status quo and, third, to determine the amounts and character of such reparations as may be found due the republic of China.

The Government promises to act in conformity with the recommendations of the Council and to abide by whatever decisions the League of Nations adopts. In its statement of facts the Chinese representative, Dr. Alfred Sze, announced that a situation of greater gravity had been disclosed by the latest facts. It is revealed, he said, that from 10 p. m. Sept. 18 regular Japanese troops without provocation of any kind opened rifle and artillery fire upon Chinese soldiers at or near Mukden, bombarded the arsenal and barracks of Chinese soldiers, set fire to an ammunition depot, disarmed Chinese troops in Changchun, Kwanchengtse and other places, and later took military occupation of the cities of Mukden and Antung and other places, and of public buildings therein, and are now in such occupation. Lines of communication have also been seized by Japanese soldiers. But, continued Dr. Sze, Chinese soldiers and people acting under government instructions made no resistance to these acts of violence and refrained from any conduct which might in any way aggravate the situation.

Tokyo Cabinet Divided Over Manchuria Issue

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, Sept. 21—The Government here is still unable to give to the foreign press a date when the occupied area of Manchuria may be evacuated, nor are full details of the situation available. It is admitted that the army remains in complete control of the Cabinet.

At an extraordinary session of the Cabinet this morning it is believed that Baron Reijiro Wakatsuki, the Premier, and Baron Kijuro Shidehara, Foreign Minister, have been centering their efforts at regaining control of affairs. But they are said to be awaiting a change in opinion of the public and the press, which is already veering from support of the army, realizing that justification for the occupation will be difficult in view of the disarming of the Chinese forces, while Japan's position in Manchuria is likely to be worsened, rather than improved.

The Foreign Office has announced the receipt of a second protest from China demanding immediate evacuation of the occupated area, charging the Japanese with grave aggressions, including the destruction of the famous arsenal at Mukden. It is indicated that the protests will not be answered until Baron Shidehara has strengthened his position.

The Government is distinctly uneasy over the situation, particularly Baron Shidehara, who sees the results of six years devoted to fostering a policy of peace and conciliation likely to be overturned. A vigorous anti-Japanese boycott throughout China is considered probable with consequent loss of trade.

The majority of opinion, while feeling that China needed a lesson, is doubtful as to the practical results of the army's action. While all classes believe the army's contention that Chinese troops destroyed a section of the South Manchuria Railway and then attacked the Japanese railroads, it is realized that it will be difficult for the world to credit this account, since Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang, the Manchurian Governor, who had foreseen the incident, had wisely ordered a policy of complete nonresistance, which was followed, except in the case of scattered outposts, particularly near Changchun, where local Chinese commanders are temporarily quartered.

Meantime it is believed that the charge that the Mukden arsenal has been destroyed is incorrect, since it is not mentioned in Japanese press advices. Disorders are reported to be still continuing somewhere in Manchuria, especially at Chientao, where the first bombings by Japanese reinforcements dispatched from Korea took place. The bombings had followed reports from Kirin that Chinese troops had entered Chientao district persecuting the Koreans, who constitute 90 per cent of the population.

Mukden reports that the city is calming down and that the Chinese shops are reopening. Japanese reinforcements have reached Changchun, where the situation is still strained. Japanese troops bombarded and occupied a Chinese barracks at Changtu yesterday. Military planes are scouting between Harbin and Changchun.

Canton Tries to Force President Chiang Out

CANTON, China, Sept. 21 (AP)—The southern insurgent government, upon receiving detailed information today of the clash between Japanese and Chinese troops in Manchuria, published a statement that the resignation of President Chiang Kai-shek of the Nationalist Government was expected within five days.

The Canton Government has sent troops to the West River, apparently to defend Kwangtung Province from possible invasion by way of Kwangsi Province.

It is generally acknowledged that Kwangsi authorities favor peace with the National Government only under the condition that the entire Chiang Kai-shek faction be eliminated, while Kwangtung leaders mostly favor peace if Chiang resigns his civil leadership, retaining his military leadership.

Japanese Continue Move

PEIPING, China, Sept. 21 (AP)—A Chinese official radio dispatch from Kirin, Manchuria, said that city was occupied by Japanese today.

'Radios Is Radios,' Say Canadian Customs Men

Special from Monitor Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 21—When is a radio not a radio? When it is an automobile accessory!

The answer seems simple.

But—not so fast, say custom officials of the Canadian Government. It may be a part of your car but it is a radio, nevertheless.

Accordingly, all motorists must pay the usual fee of one dollar required on radios in Canada, explains the California State Automobile Association.

This license may be paid to postmasters in all larger cities and towns. When leaving Canada motorists should call attention to the radio so that it may be checked off the customs permit.

U. S. INVITED TO JOIN PARLEY ON GRANDI PLAN

League Third Committee Asks Participation After French Object

By ERWIN D. CANHAM
Staff Correspondent
By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, Sept. 21—The League of Nations third committee Saturday invited the United States to participate in its discussion of Signor Dino Grandi's armaments holiday proposal.

The invitation went through the circuitous channel of the Assembly, the president and the Council, but its purpose, to rally neutral support for an armaments truce, could not be obscured by attempts of the French and others to make it difficult. Russia, Turkey and other states, not League members, which will participate in the disarmament conference, were also invited.

If the invitations are accepted—it has been in the air for a week and the Washington Government must have been informed, and presumably has accepted—a revolutionary step in American foreign policy will have been taken.

Mr. Peter Muench of Denmark introduced the resolution inviting the United States, and was strongly supported by Viscount Cecil of Britain, and Signor Alberto de Marinis of Italy. M. René Massigli of France vigorously resisted the invitation, objecting that it is an unwise precedent for the League committee to seize authority and to invite non-League powers. But his objection was really based on French opposition to Signor Grandi's proposal, which it is felt will be materially furthered by the presence of the United States and Russia in particular at the debates here. The invitations are received with the keenest interest here.

Mr. Hugh R. Wilson, American Minister at Berne, and Mr. Pinckney Tuck, first secretary of the League of Nations, of Hungary, who is an armaments expert, sat on the side lines during the discussion. Mr. Wilson is believed to have received authorization to join the League committee, in a telegram from Washington, earlier this week.

In such a position the United States would be able to discuss preparations and disarmament openly with the other important powers, and even defend American views in vital debates which are expected to take place on the floor of the Assembly.

Through emergence of the Grandi plan the present session already has proved itself to be a critical stage in preparation for the coming conference. But not being a member of the League, the United States is deprived of a direct voice in the decisions, which are likely to affect the prospects of the conference in the highest degree. Therefore it is suggested that the American Government is prepared and waiting for the moment to participate in the League work.

Once before an American spokesman appeared on the floor of the Assembly when Mr. Stephen Porter, in 1922, presented the American views on the opium question.

The proposal springs logically from events of the last summer when the American Secretary of State and Secretary of Treasury conferred on the closest terms with European statesmen in their own capitals. The Grandi plan is also believed to have contributed materially to the American decision to take the important step toward the Assembly.

It is suggested the idea of an arms holiday so thoroughly appeals to the views of President Hoover and leading Administration heads that the Department of State wishes to make its support felt in circles where the decision will be taken. But more fundamentally it is stated that Washington now realizes that no degree of disarmament will be possible at next February's meeting without an approach to a preliminary political understanding.

As the Washington and London conferences were preceded by political agreement, so it is said must the great general conference have a similar basis on which to work.

WASHINGTON-NEWARK FLIGHT RECORD MADE

NEWARK AIRPORT, N. J., Sept. 21 (AP)—Mr. Floyd Cox, piloting a six-passenger Lockheed-Orion from Washington, D. C., to Newark Airport, yesterday set a new record of 57m. 3 3-5s. for the trip.

The mark is one minute faster than the time of Capt. Frank Hawks.

The flight was timed by Mr. W. C. Bauer of the Federal Bureau of Standards.

'AMERICAN LANGUAGE' REPLACES ENGLISH

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WILLIAMSBURG, Va., Sept. 21—America no longer speaks English, according to Dr. Edward M. Gwathmey, Professor of English in William and Mary College, who discussed American characteristics of the English language before the local Rotary Club last week. Dr. Gwathmey expressed the belief that our American slang is here to stay, and that the Negro dialect of the South, as exemplified by "Uncle Remus" is a contribution to the "American Language." He brought out various differences between English in England and English in America, in points of spelling, pronunciation, inflection, and change of meaning. This distinctive American type of English, the speaker said, has been developing since early colonial days in America. He declared it to be "no longer sensible to call our language English," as the language spoken here is so different from that spoken in England.

RUM CRAFT CONVERTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 19—Two large speedboats, employed as rum-runners before being confiscated by the Coast Guard at Buffalo, have been assigned to other Great Lakes cities for lifesaving service. Both have been completely reconditioned. One is going to Chicago and the other to Duluth, Minn.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in "The Christian Science Monitor," also in "The Christian Science Monitor Weekly Magazine Section" once each week. Rate 40 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

SELL beautiful 21-card 21 Christmas assortments; also personal greetings up to 100%; profit; sample box sent on approval. DONELLA CO., Dept. B-32, Pittsburg, Kans.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

LADIES—Refined, capable, offered exceptional opportunity to introduce lingerie and sportswear; finished to individual measurement; also dainty hosiery, novelty, metal and stitch conditioning to assure results. Suite 1903, 15 East 26th St., New York City.

WOMEN, BE FINANCIALLY INDEPENDENT. Take orders children's, infant dresses and lingerie; experience unnecessary; start spare time; cash commissions daily; full or part time; profitable work. JANALANE INC., Dept. 23-S, Indianapolis, Ind.

PATENT ATTORNEYS

J. M. MARSHUM
Registered Patent Attorney
Transportation Building
Washington, D. C.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

STANT in business, no investment; high-grade hosiery at absolute wholesale prices; $25 to $100 credit allowed if you are acceptable; simply furnish 2 character references. LENOX HOSIERY COMPANY, 368 5th Ave., New York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

EXPERIENCED SALESMAN capable of financing himself wishes to represent a firm in Chicago and suburbs on a strictly commission basis. EDW. DAVIESON, 713 South Tripp Ave., Chicago, Ill.

TO LET—FURNISHED

N. Y. C., East 40th St., 300 Park Ave. Sherry's—Sale or lease, beautifully furnished 13-room apartment; special paneling and wood carving. Inquire building rental office.

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APARTMENTS TO LET

ALLSTON, MASS.
7 and 8-room apartments, $70 and $85 per month; all modern improvements including electric refrigeration; adults; American families. IVANHOE APARTMENTS, 73 Gardner St. Tel. Stadium 2782.

Back Bay Apartments

1-2-3 rooms, in first-class buildings, having all modern improvements, with Frigidaire; switchboard service. For particulars apply
Coleman & Gilbert Associates
339 Huntington Avenue, Boston
Commonwealth 3213

BACK BAY—NEW SUITES—LOW RENTS
1 to 6 Rooms—$25-$55—100 yards from church. Modern, new paint, paper, oak floors. Apply office, 95 Norway St., or 16 Westland Ave.

BOSTON, Back Bay, Overlooking Fenway—Small suites; reasonable rents. 204 Hemenway St.

BROOKLINE
Longwood Section
Exclusive Neighborhood

CHOICE attractive corner apartment, nine rooms, 3 tiled baths, all outside; southwestern exposure, 2 porches, electric refrigeration, greatly reduced rental. Tel. ASPinwall 5241.

BROOKLINE HILL, MASS.—Near high school; 6 rooms, newly renovated; heat and janitor service. Regent 7768.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., 3829 Fort Hamilton Parkway, 3 blocks from 86th Street B. M. T.—High-class, modern elevator apartment, 2-3 and 4 rooms, all outside, light and airy rooms; mechanical refrigeration, every modern convenience; rentals $45-$55-$65 and up. Agent on premises.

GREENWICH VILLAGE
296-300 WEST 12TH ST., NEW YORK CITY
1-2-3 LARGE ROOMS (unfurnished)
In modern elevator building. Electrolux Refrigeration. Unusual values at rentals that are in keeping with the economical spirit of the times.

NEWTONVILLE, MASS.—Modern upper apartment, 7 rooms, sun parlor, garage; near church and depot. Call OWNER, New, No. 7304.

N. Y. C., 17 W. 96th—Beautiful 1-room unfurnished apartments, 2 baths, kitchenettes, all improvements; reasonable. Riverside 9-3851.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

BANKING Brokerage and Commercial Office and Sales positions for men and women. THE PERSONNEL COMPANY
198 Broadway, N.Y.C., Rooms 300-301 Cort. 7-2383

LOUISE C. HAHN—Opportunities for men and women seeking office positions. 280 Broadway, New York City. Tel. Worth 2-2080.

MRS. J. E. CURTISS—Business calls given careful, personal attention. 158 West 45th St., New York City. Bryant 8838.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

INEXPENSIVE, attractive covers for books, magazines, etc.; decorated telephone book covers for gifts. MRS. E. W. PALMELEE, 131 So. Clinton St., Orange, N. J. Or. 3-2674.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

INTELLIGENT women can obtain economic freedom selling quality fine hosiery, lingerie, accessories to friends, acquaintances, associates; dignified work without investment; substantial commission; excellent chance for executive advancement; references required. ANTEX MILLS, 2 West 39th St., New York City.

2 MAIDS, experienced; cook, assistant downstairs; also chambermaid, waitress; fond of children (school age); private home. 226 Oakdene Ave., Teaneck, N. J. Tel. Teaneck 6-5648.

OPPORTUNITY for contact work in commercial agency; future. Write Box R-22, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

STENOGRAPHER for general office work, Forest Hills, Long Island; moderate salary to start. Reply in writing, stating qualifications and experience. Box T-10, 270 Madison Avenue, New York City.

HOUSES TO LET

PHILADELPHIA, Chestnut Hill, 48 Woodside Rd.—8 rooms, 3 baths, garage; very desirable; $90. Phone Chestnut Hill 5344.

MOVING AND STORAGE

I SHALL deem it a privilege to serve readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long distance piano and furniture moving. NOBLE B. STEVENS, 184 Harvard Street, Boston, 34, Mass. Tel. Talbot 2400.

OFFICE FURNITURE

LARGE selection of new and used furniture for office or studio. DRIVER DESK COMPANY, 9 East 33d, New York City.

OFFICES TO LET

BOSTON—For rent, part time in practitioner's office in The Little Building, Box P-47, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

NEW YORK CITY, 55 W. 42nd—Practitioner's office facing park, 2 days week. Phone Tuesday, Thursday or Saturday. Longacre 5-5744.

REAL ESTATE

LOTS FOR SALE, AUBURN, Forest Hills R. R.—Choice, residential location; lots 60x, 75 land curbed; electricity, gas, water; price right. Phone Broad 760-Gr. E. E. 256 Smith St., Hollywood, N. J.

NEWARK, N. J.—To lease, light, distinctly modern factory, 2 stories and basement, 12,500 square feet; oil heated; sprinklered; low rent. Inquire premises, 170 So. 17th St., E. Newark.

SEE NEXT PAGE

Local Classified

For other Classified Advertising see preceding page.

RIDING ACADEMIES

LADDIN ROCK RIDING SCHOOL, Boston Post Road, Old Greenwich, Conn. invites your inspection; beautiful woodland trails; gentle and spirited horses; reasonable rates; thorough instruction. Phone Old Greenwich 1-1322.

ROOMS AND BOARD

GARDEN CITY, L. I., N. Y.—Two in room, running water, $28; two in room, private bath, $45; block and half from station. Tel. Garden City 0677.

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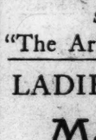

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The sea-swallow is a common term applied to this small gull, which can be easily told from the larger gulls, not only by the difference in size, but by the long, slender, straight bill with the nostrils at its base.

The common tern is an occasional visitor to some of the more secluded regions of the North Atlantic coasts. At one time they were as common as gulls, but because of continued persecution by persons who hunt out their nests (hollow places in the sand often lined with twigs and seaweed) in order to take the small, blotched eggs or the beautiful plumes, they have gradually become rare. At present there are only four known breeding places from New Jersey to Maine: Gull Island, N. Y., and Penikese, Weepecket, and Muskeget Islands, Mass.

The terns as a group belong to the Sterniæ family of small gulls, over 75 species of which are known throughout the world, the largest being the Caspian Tern, nearly two feet long, and the smallest, the Least Tern, about 9 inches long. They are all very active birds feeding on insects, sand eels, or crustacea which they obtain by plunging into the water from about six feet above the surface, emerging with the food in their bills. The claim by fishermen that they are a menace to fishing has recently been disproved by Harvard ornithologists.

During the breeding season the female does not leave the nest except when frightened, the male attending her at all times.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Azariah—*Az-a-ri'-a*, with secondary stress on first syllable; first *a* as in *hat*, second and third as in *sofa*, *i* as in *ice*. In II Chronicles 15: 1, the name is applied to a prophet in Asa's reign. The name means literally "whom God helps."

Oded — *O'-ded*, with long *o* and short *e*. Father of Azariah.

Ephraim — *E'-fray-im*, not *frah*. Second son of Joseph. Means literally "doubly fruitful."

Manasseh—*Ma-nas'-eh*, with first *a* as in *sofa*, second *a* and the *e* short; not *Ma-na'-suh*. First son of Joseph. Means literally "forgetting."

Illusive, inclusive — The familiar rule is that *u* following an *l* which is preceded by another consonant (not another *l*) is never long. Thus we have *i-lyou'-siv*, but *in-kloo'-siv*.

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation. — Ed.

Brevities

Los Angeles: The number of autos in Spitzbergen is one. It is difficult for a lone autoist to hog the highway.

Dublin Opinion: Well, we've had one good laugh this month, anyway. We've just heard that our maid has got a job in a china store.

San Francisco Chronicle: A "larger sphere of usefulness," being translated, means a job that pays more money.

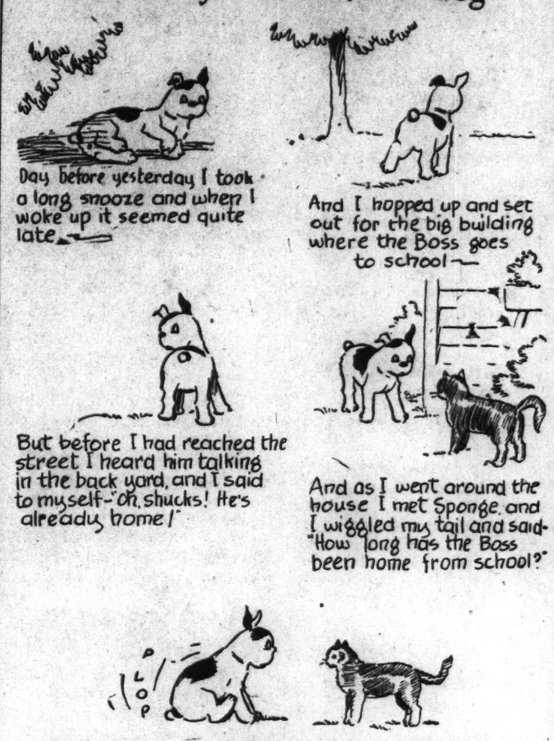
Humorist: We read that an entirely new type of umbrella will shortly be on the market. Models will soon be obtainable in all the best restaurants.

London Opinion: "The musical saw is assuming a prominent place among jazz instruments." It is especially effective if drawn from left to right across a ukulele.

A Quotation for Today

WHOSOEVER will be free, let him not desire or dread that which it is in the power of others either to deny or inflict; otherwise, he is a slave.—EPICTETUS.

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog


Day before yesterday I took a long snooze and when I woke up it seemed quite late.
But before I had reached the street I heard him talking in the back yard, and I said to myself—'oh, shucks! He's already home!'
And I hopped up and set out for the big building where the Boss goes to school—
And as I went around the house I met Sponge and I wiggled my tail and said—'How long has the Boss been home from school?'
And she gave me a puzzled look and meowed and said—'School? What are you talking about? This is Saturday!'

Do You Know That—

Farm forestry is being taught in North Carolina, where the student is instructed on better milling methods, elimination of waste and how to improve the lumber?

Barbers in Portage, Wis., agreed to provide free haircuts the week before school started for every boy and girl unable to pay?

At Russian railway terminals two men sell tickets at different windows, one for even dates and the other for odd dates?

Dr. Zamenhof invented the language referred to as Esperanto?

George Washington joined the Fredericksburg (Va.) Masonic lodge No. 4 in 1752?

Worth Knowing

ONE OF THE WINDIEST SPOTS IN THE WORLD IS PALI PASS, NEAR HONOLULU. A STEEL CABLE AIDS THOSE TRAVERSING THIS NATURAL WIND TUNNEL ON FOOT WHERE TRADE WINDS BLOW CONTINUOUSLY.

In Lighter Vein

FARM RELIEF

A Matter of Distance

"What's your objection to hiking?"

"I think they put the milestones too far apart."—*Passing Show.*

Flat Fish

A holidaymaker went fishing on the pier, and, having pulled out a good-sized flounder, threw it back again.

"Wot d'yer do that for?" asked an observer.

"I don't want one what's been trod on," said the man.—*Loughborough Herald.*

With No Extra Charge

The Fare: "What's this funny smell?"

The Driver: "Nothing much, mum. Just me boots smolderin'. The engine's a bit exposed."—*Punch.*

Naturally

"I've just traded in my old eight for one of the new 16-cylinder cars."

"Well, more power to you."

The Larger the Better

"I have no use for small oil paintings; the large canvases are to my liking."

"Are you a newspaper art critic?"

"No—a frame maker."

The Family Goes Out

Little Janice: "Mummy's making up her face to go out."

Father (resignedly): "All right, dear, although I had just made up my mind to stay in."

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

A True Witness

Brookline, Mass.

YEARS ago—before the days of the modern lumber camp, with its city-like conveniences—transportation facilities necessitated much of the lumberman's food being provided from tin cans. A traveler visited such a camp in the Pacific northwest and noticed a great pile of discarded cans, every one of which had the edges of its open end crushed flat. He asked the camp cook, a large-boned, diffident individual of powerful build, the reason for the condition noted. Briefly, he was told in such broken English that it was difficult to understand, but with a gentleness that indicated a protecting love for all living creatures, that the cans were crushed so the "forest folk," in their quest for food, or out of curiosity, would not be in danger of having their heads caught during their investigations.

Thousands of tins, left in the dense woods and "cut-over" lands, unseen by human eyes, crushed that the "forest folk" might not be harmed!

The thoughtfulness thus expressed—a quality that never would have been suspected from the man's outward appearance—so impressed the inquirer that ever since that time he has made it a practice to provide against the same hazard, in the case of city "alley cats" and the like, by seeing that tin cans, when it is necessary to expose them for collection, be crushed.

What They Say

Beauty Recognized

"One of the pleasing developments in industrial America is the recognition that beauty pays."—*Otto H. Kahn, banker.*

"I personally would wait, if need be, for ages, rather than seek to attain the freedom of my country by bloody means."—*Mahatma Gandhi.*

"What we are trying to do in any organized society is to learn to live together happily and fruitfully."—*Newton D. Baker, ex-Secretary of War.*

"If the impossible should occur—I mean the return of legalized liquor—its first result would be a widespread reduction of wages due to the demoralization of labor which liquor always causes."—*Henry Ford.*

"My business is to say what other people leave out."—*G. Bernard Shaw.*

"France is ready to join in any sincere international effort to relieve the world of part of the load which the obligations of national defense impose.—*Andre Maginot, French Minister of War.*

Golf-O-Grams

No. 11

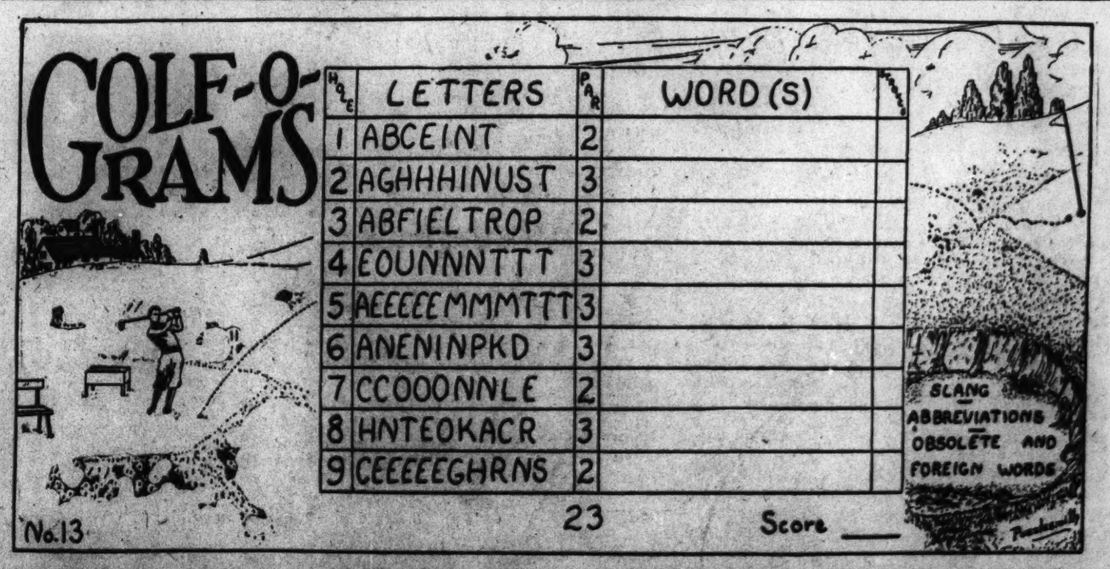
(Published Sept. 8)

Winners:

L. V. TUBB, Montreal, Que.

BEATRICE and THEODORE ROGERS, Westfield, N. J.

Hole	Letters	Par	Word(s)	Strokes
1.	ACHILNOPR	3	Porcelain	1
2.	TANAPARNE	3	Pet Banana	2
3.	KINLOOZZAE	3	Ozonize Lak	2
4.	AEELPNTRT	2	Parent Let	2
			Plant Tree	
5.	SEORAHDEIR	3	Raise Horde	2
			Ride Ashore	
6.	EELLZZZZISUM.	2	Sizzle Muzzle	2
7.	EEEEEEBSF	3	Bee Fee See	3
8.	TLBOAEUS	3	Absolute	1
9.	ADDEINOSY	3	Synod Idea	2
			Done Daisy	
		24		17



RULES: The letters shown for each hole are to be used in forming words, which should be written in the designated spaces. Each word counts as a stroke, and each letter left over counts as a stroke. For example, on hole 1, the par is given as 2. If you used the letters in making the words CAN and BE you would have IN left over—three strokes. Forming the two words CAN and BITE gives you the hole in par. CABINET, however, uses all the letters in one word—a hole-in-one!

Try to equal—or beat—par. And tabulate your score. If you beat par send in your score and list of words to the Feature Editor. The lowest score and list of words will be published with the winner's name Oct. 5. Entries to be considered must be received by Oct. 2.

"Dick Shunary" is also the "pro" on this course, and you may verify your word-strokes with his aid. No slang, obsolete, colloquial, or foreign words are acceptable. Abbreviations are also barred in GOLF-O-GRAMS.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1931 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board

The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society; Mr. James E. Patton, member of the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Executive Editor. It is the duty of the Monitor Editorial Board to consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also to carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire newspaper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility and duty.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

EDITORIALS

Britain Is Sound

BRITAIN'S abandonment of the gold standard should not be made a cause of undue alarm. The action was not a tumble but a stepping down, taken after careful weighing of circumstances and with the approval of high financial authorities. There is nothing panicky in the movement. It has been seriously proposed by sound economists for some time as the wisest remedy for an unusual economic situation.

Since the middle of July more than $1,000,000,000 has been withdrawn from the London money market. This flight from the pound followed the flight from the mark which caused the crisis in Germany and the declaration of the moratorium. It was largely due to Britain's support of Germany and Austria and a perhaps too generous lending of her funds to other nations which needed money. She was unable to recall these loans quickly when the pressure shifted to London and short-term credits from Paris and New York were recalled.

But financiers seem well agreed that Britain's fiscal position is sound. She is like a wealthy lady who has forgotten her purse—temporarily embarrassed.

And this embarrassment is the greater because the lady is unaccustomed to such a predicament. Britain has a remarkable record for maintaining her currency. Alone among the European nations involved in the World War she restored her money to pre-war value. Many economists questioned the wisdom of that proud maintenance of her tradition. They felt it would have been easier at least to have loitered a bit in getting back to the gold standard.

France stabilized the franc at about one-fifth its old value, while Germany and several other countries started all over again, entirely abandoning the old currency. This, of course, entailed serious hardships for all who possessed investments payable in the former francs or marks. It meant in many cases a complete wiping out of such investments. It could hardly be recommended as a satisfactory method of meeting obligations. But it was perhaps the practical way to meet an emergency.

German and French goods became very cheap comparatively in the world markets, and export trade received a tremendous impetus. This brought foreign money into Germany and France and gave them ready cash with which to rehabilitate industry. Going off the gold standard should have something of the same effect in Britain. Recently an almost unprecedented condition has arisen in which the balance of trade has been running against Great Britain. A fillip to her export trade should prove helpful.

Some depreciation of the pound should not therefore be looked upon as an unmitigated calamity. It may cause some immediate flurry, but the long-distance effect may easily be beneficial. Britain can be expected to go back to gold as soon as possible, but in the meantime she may be taking the common-sense course. She is not repudiating any foreign obligations. But she is avoiding contracting more obligations upon which she would have to pay a high rate of interest.

That was the alternative if gold was to be kept—more borrowing in Paris and New York. Less gold and less pride, but more business, may be the wiser course in the circumstances. Meanwhile there should be no fear that Britain is not stable—and honest.

Mexico and the Monroe Doctrine

MEXICO has been enabled to join the League of Nations without adhering to one of the articles of the Covenant. This it refuses to recognize. The article is the famous Article 21, which reserves "regional understandings like the Monroe Doctrine."

There is nothing in Mexico's, and inferentially in the League's, attitude to cause any hard feelings in the United States. The article is frankly a misnomer. None would admit the misnomer more readily than the American State Department, for the terminology of President Wilson aroused widespread criticism from all sections of United States opinion when it was announced. To be a regional "understanding" the Monroe Doctrine would have to be a joint product or a jointly upheld policy. It is neither. It is what successive Secretaries of State have described as a unilateral policy which the United States promulgated in its own defense. That policy expressed an intention of keeping new European settlements out of the American hemisphere.

Thus it has benefited other countries as well as the United States. It has been the shield and buckler of more than one budding nation south of the Rio Grande. This is readily acknowledged when the doctrine is discussed dispassionately. The ironical fact emerges out of the archives that the Latin Americans used to invoke it when the United States seemed to be forgetting it, as in 1835, when European buccaneering had caused more than a little trouble to the Central American confederation.

Mexico more than any other country has had reason to be grateful for the Monroe Doctrine. The United States first awoke to its responsibilities under the doctrine during troubles in Mexico at the time of the Civil War, when, after a debt-collecting expedition, Napoleon III of France set up Maximilian as Emperor of Mexico. Without mentioning the Monroe Doctrine, but acting thoroughly in accord with it, Seward at the close of the war sent a near-ultimatum to Napoleon, and massed an American army on the Rio Grande. With the help of the growing shadow of Bismarck, that action ended the most serious threat against the Monroe Doctrine.

But this was all long ago. Most Latin-American countries now feel that they are out of swaddling clothes. Therefore they object to a unilateral policy which treats them as wards unable to look after themselves. And they are at one with Mexico in being critical of the Covenant description of the Monroe Doctrine as a regional understanding when as a matter of fact it is no such thing.

This, indeed, is what they would like to make it. That the doctrine received such an inaccurate description was due to President Wilson's agreement with Latin-American ambitions. Like a number of Latin-American statesmen, he wished to see a unilateral policy widened into a regional understanding. To conciliate the Senate opposition, he felt he had to reserve the Monroe Doctrine, but in his manner of reservation, he expressed an aspiration, not a fact. He had always desired "a common guarantee" of "political independence and territorial integrity"—what would now be called a Locarno agreement, or a regional understanding. Is this not one goal of the recurring Pan-American conferences? Out of the Monroe Doctrine may yet grow Pan-American Doctrine.

Jugoslav 'Parliamentarism'

THE election law which King Alexander has just given to Jugoslavia seems to indicate that the restoration of parliamentarism, which he announced at the beginning of this month, will not be much more than a matter of form. The new law can be used in a way to leave power completely in the hands of the King and his administrative machine. It will not enable the people freely to express their will nor does it give promise of putting an end to absolutism.

Votes are to be cast for "straight tickets" as heretofore, but the elector, instead of secretly dropping a little ball into the urn representing his party, as he is accustomed to do, will inform the president of the electoral board, a government appointee, what ticket he votes for. In this way the régime obtains a sort of black list of all persons belonging to the opposition, against whom reprisals may be taken.

In addition, every ticket must obtain in advance the signatures of sixty supporters in each of the 305 electoral districts. But at present no party is in a position to do this. They are all fairly limited tribal or regional organizations drawing their support from restricted areas or special groups. The Croatian Peasant Party could not get many signers in Slovenia, nor the Slovene Clericals in Macedonia, nor the Bosnian Moslems in Serbia. And even if these groups had time before the coming elections to combine and form a national organization, would sixty voters in each district be disposed openly to sign an opposition ticket? Would they not be subjected at once to police unpleasantnesses? And if signers are lacking in only one district the whole ticket is invalidated.

The government party, on the other hand, has a vast apparatus admirably suited to get the required signatures, namely, the police and administration. And if after the elections the Government wins more of the votes, thus openly cast, than any other single party, it obtains a premium of two-thirds of the seats in Parliament as well as a proportionate share of the remaining third.

Plainly such voting will not deprive King Alexander of the absolute power he now holds.

However, it must be added that the King sincerely wishes to put an end to regionalism and to establish national unity. He is striving, for the sake of the common good, to eliminate all religious and tribal parties. Perhaps the new law will be a step toward that end, forcing the small groups to join in a national party.

Democracy and Education

BOTH England and America know the value of university scholarships. But in Britain they play a relatively more important part than in the United States in enabling the children of not very well-to-do parents to obtain a higher education. In Britain they are the chief key for opening the doors of universities to those not of independent means, whereas in America they are supplemented by the circumstance that in many cases university education is free, and by the popular expedient of earning while studying which, in its American form, is practically unknown in England.

The scale of the British system of university scholarships is made apparent in a recent report issued in Manchester, whence it appears that during the last year one city has had 145 boys holding university scholarships, twelve among this number being at Cambridge and nine at Oxford.

One would imagine that the implications of figures like these would give unqualified and general satisfaction. But this does not seem entirely to be the case. Recently a distinguished educationist doubted whether, if the doors of Oxford were opened indiscriminately to democracy, the university would remain the gracious and desirable place that it is today.

It may be noted that at the present moment, fortunately or unfortunately, the danger of Oxford becoming universally accessible irrespective of financial considerations is rather remote. No youth can go up there without a scholarship unless he is possessed of fairly generous means; and no one of less than exceptional ability can gain a scholarship. But if the very last barrier to poverty were removed at Oxford, it is difficult to see how Oxford could suffer. She would merely be returning to her earliest function of being a place of education for "poor scholars."

It is a fact, the general forgetfulness of which has colored the whole of English education for the worse, that the universities and public schools were originally intended for every class of the community without exception. At no time was the reputation of Oxford higher than in the Middle Ages, when no one was excluded from its courses because of poverty. At no time was it lower than in the eighteenth century, when only the rich could enter it.

The aristocratic tradition in education, which means a love of the best things only, is commendable; but the sham aristocratic tradition that would confine the benefits of education to one section of the population no one should be sorry to see disappear.

Enter the Humorist-Economist

OF LATE months the humorist turned economist has been a feature of the American scene. He has found abundant material for his gibes in a situation where people are sitting around Micawber-like, complaining of hard times in the midst of plenty.

The new jokesters are not mere persifleurs. They are not tickling the national funny bone just for the enjoyment and profit of it. Their tickling, it is quite apparent from certain recent examples, is being done with a purpose. They seem to have leagued together to shake the country out of the doldrums. There is a "bite" in the new waggery.

The stage they have entered has long been occupied without success. For the last two years the more vocal publicists have been trying in vain to restore public confidence. The harder they have worked, the more they have been discredited; and their efforts have had the contrary effect of making things worse.

They have gone the wrong way about their job. The first mistake was to deal in predictions which in due course turned out to be wrong. Then some of the prophets spoke one way and acted another. For example, many bankers called for confidence in others when they were not showing confidence themselves. The final stage has been reached in the labor of the quondam prophets to extract comfort from the facts which have confounded their prognoses. Every day the newspapers afford choice examples which are quoted derisively wherever the man-in-the-street forgathers. Such an example was the statement the other day that the redeeming feature of the huge unemployment was the zeal of the remaining employed in attending to their jobs!

No wonder the public has turned from such frivolity. The frivolity of the humorists is much more serious than this. Its vogue is proof that the people are now looking at their prolonged self-commiseration objectively. The next stage is to do something about it.

During the past depression a famous American humorist told a story of a man who languished ten years in jail until, a bright idea striking him, he went to the door, found it open, and walked out to freedom. To that open door the new humorist is pointing. There are many instances of poets who have heralded great truths in the realm of the natural sciences before the mathematical formulæ have been worked out. So the humorist may have his place in leading the world out of a slough of despond by making it a *reductio ad absurdum*.

The Whale Gets a Reprieve

IT SEEMS probable that a combination of economic and humanitarian reasons will operate in the near future to preserve the whale from extinction. It was the Norwegian whaling companies that first took the decision not to hunt during the coming season, and it is likely that their example will be followed in other countries.

This resolve has been taken as a result of the recent heavy slump in whale oil prices. For the first time on record, there has been a serious overproduction of whale oil, so serious indeed that, even at the beginning of the present season, the surplus accumulation of oil was 1,800,000 barrels. When the season opened, the price that it was estimated whale oil would realize was $120 a ton; the price it has actually fetched has been between $55 and $70 a ton. In 1900 the production of whale oil was 20,000 barrels, and even in 1925 it attained only 700,000 barrels. In 1930 it amounted to the phenomenal quantity of 2,500,000 barrels.

Short-view economics, therefore, indicate the desirability of calling a temporary halt in the whaling business. Long-view economics give the same counsel. For the whale is in serious danger of extinction. The other day a well-known naturalist said that unless steps are taken to prevent it, the whale will have vanished from the oceans of the world in the space of three or four years.

Both humanitarian and economic reasons unite in demanding a slackening in the pace at which the whale is being hunted.

Editorial Notes

Airplanes have been used effectively to search out and help remedy traffic jams on New Jersey highways. While applauding this forward step in traffic regulation, it should be remembered that maximum efficiency will be most quickly attained when full and judicious use is made of the facilities which already are standard. Two factors of preëminent importance in promoting orderly traffic flow are an alert police corps and properly timed traffic lights.

"O wad some pow'r the giftie gie us
To see oursels as others see us!"

The answer to Burns's desire seems to be found in a newly invented right-angle mirror, whose twin glasses reflect a double reverse image, or exactly as a person appears to others

Newspapers in Holland have helped obtain 2,000,000 signatures to a petition for disarmament. How many times that number would be glad to sign in the countries which were belligerents in the World War!

Boy Scouts of America increased by 27,000 members this year, so we shall expect at least 9,855,000 more good turns annually.

Women could initiate a business revival, if they would all go shopping.

Setting Up the Stovepipe

THE time is at hand when the ceremony of setting up the stovepipe should be observed—assuming that you are a country dweller, as many of our most sensible citizens are. The stovepipe, it should be explained for those who inhabit the city, is not a species of hat. It is a thing that conveys, or is supposed to convey, the smoke from your stove to a hole in the ceiling (sometimes the wall) and thence by some form of conduit into the chimney.

The signal for the ceremony is given by the first snap of autumn, and then the stove and its pipe, which you took out, cleaned (or intended to clean) and put away last May, must be brought forth from the closet and duly installed as the focal point for the family during the winter months.

The ceremony is old-fashioned and quaint. The quaintness, however—for reasons which will appear hereafter—should be enjoyed by the head of the house, or whoever officiates, in decorous solitude.

Having obtained a costume suitable for the rites—if it is not used exclusively for this purpose, it will become so after the performance—and having pulled away the rug and drawn back the table and chairs to what is (or ought to be) a safe distance from the scene of operations, and spread a newspaper or two at strategic points, you are in a position to open the proceedings.

You trundle out the stove and set it on its zinc sheet on the same spot (as far as you can estimate) as it stood last winter. Then you collect the fragments of pipe, elbowed and straight, from their place of concealment in the attic at the bottom of the miscellaneous pile of old clothes, old papers, old furniture and odds and ends that assemble in such resorts.

You will have already observed that the pipe is not, as you might have thought, a straight, perpendicular tube—such a thing has not yet been invented for the country house. It twists and turns about in weird convolutions, like a sooty sea serpent standing on end. When taken down it separates into a number of pieces, which have to be set up again in exactly the same order. Having made a mental note of this order when you took the contrivance apart, you now pause to think what that note said. Your time being reasonably valuable, however, you decide to proceed without such assistance and to this end flop down on all fours.

The game is this: Each pipe section, whether elbow or straight, has one end smooth and the other end crinkled. Two smooths won't connect, neither will two crinkles—only a smooth and a crinkle. So, you fit the pipe together on the floor—crinkle, smooth, crinkle, smooth—putting in the elbows at likely places, so that, when set up, one end will point up to the ceiling and the other sideways into the stove. After trying all the pieces both ways on and shifting them about in every combination, you at length decide that the recumbent monster sufficiently resembles the one you had been looking at all last winter.

You now mount a chair and pull out the "thimble" that covers the hole in the ceiling. The sooty shower bath that follows the thimble will give you the correct complexion for your present calling. Next, you grasp the serpent firmly by its middle, remount the chair, like a tight-wire performer with his pole, and cautiously raise what you believe to be the top end. This of course lowers the other end and allows an avalanche of the soot that you meant to clean out last May to descend upon the nearest upholstered chair. To stop the flow you hastily raise the erupting end. This lowers the other end, which starts a corresponding avalanche into the settee at the other side. The supply of soot in the pipe, or any of its sections, is inexhaustible, so that this see-saw exercise can continue almost indefinitely, or until you feel that a sufficient proportion of the furniture has received the treatment. Then, taking your courage in both hands, you give a heave and get the pipe on end. This releases a full-sized alpine deposit, which descends via your knees to the floor, where through the force of the descent it forms a pile and radiates thence in pulverous clouds to all quarters of the room, giving everything, from the new chintz curtains on the windows to the gray rug on the floor, the same funereal tint.

Still undaunted, you ram the upper end of the pipe into the hole in the ceiling, which enables you to see that your calculations in placing the stove had missed fire by sixteen inches. You dismount, dump the pipe, and proceed to negotiate the complicated engineering feat of moving eighteen inches a heavy barrel stove and a sheet of zinc on which it is standing. This done you resume the tight-wire feat and fit in the pipe without further incident, except that the bottom end is too large for the stove and has to be converted into the semblance of a crinkle with the assistance of the hammer.

Your only task now is to attend to the besooted furniture, and for that, of course, the whole winter lies before you.

H. J. S.

Notes From Moscow

Aliens' Clubs Popular — THE club instinct is gradually finding expression among the hundreds of American and British residents of Moscow. The Dzerzhinsky Club, gathering place of Soviet directors of industry and economic life, has opened a foreign section, with membership open to foreign specialists and engineers. An Anglo-American Club, which has just been formed with headquarters on Herzen Street, one of Moscow's principal thoroughfares, received almost two hundred applications for membership within a day or two after its organization. Its basis of membership is broader than that of the Dzerzhinsky Club, because any wageworker who has been connected to some extent with an Anglo-Saxon country may join. This club has been purchasing books in English for a library and, although it was organized only recently, is already announcing an active schedule of lectures, excursions and outings for its members.

Towns Named For Statesmen — The factory town of Motovilikha, in the Urals, has changed its name to Molotovo, in honor of Premier Vyacheslav Molotov. A great many towns in the Soviet Union have changed their names since the revolution; but comparatively few have taken the names of living statesmen. Joseph Stalin, as might be expected, is commemorated most frequently in this way, the new Soviet maps showing Stalingrad (formerly Tsaritsin), Stalinibad (formerly Dushambe) and Stalinsk (formerly Yuzovka). A large number of factories, collective farms, schools and rest homes also bear the name of Stalin. The native town of War Commissar Voroshilov, Lugansk, is now Voroshilovsk; and the former president of the Communist International, Gregory Zinoviev, although he has now sunk into deep political obscurity, was honored during his days of power by having his native Ukrainian town, Elizavetgrad, renamed Zinovievsk.

Moscow More Comfortable — It is the judgment of at least one American who visited Moscow in 1930 and repeated his visit this summer that the Soviet capital is now more comfortable for foreigners; and for transient visitors whose pockets are well lined with dollars this is probably true. During the last year a shop known as the Torgsin, where canned goods and other staple foods are sold for foreign currency, has opened, while a really excellent restaurant has opened in the Hotel Metropole, also on a foreign currency basis. Here a succulent steak and fresh crisp French fried potatoes, things which as a general rule could scarcely be purchased in Russia at any price, may be had for a substantial price, in dollars or some other foreign currency. Since no Russian private citizens possess foreign currency and since most foreign tourists are assigned to other hotels, the Metropole restaurant usually has an exclusive, not to say deserted, character, which is another favorable point of contrast with the ordinarily overcrowded Russian restaurant.

Fairy Tales Lose Ground — A recent exhibition of some two thousand Soviet children's books here showed that considerable progress has already been achieved in training the young thought along Communist lines. The Life of Lenine, the Young Communist, the Young Pioneer, were subjects frequently encountered in the books. There was also a distinct shift from fairy tales and animal legends to books with pictures of machines and new construction enterprises.

Long Flights Commended — Up to the present time the Soviet attitude toward record making, whether in aviation or in sport, has been rather contemptuously indifferent. The numerous aviators who have been flying across the broad expanse of the Soviet Union receive dry and scanty notices in the local press. But the record flight around the world of Mr. Wiley Post and Mr. Harold Gatty seems to have contributed to a more tolerant attitude toward striving for records. A recent article by a well-known Soviet aviation expert, Mr. B. Zarzar, after analyzing the flight of Mr. Post and Mr. Gatty in some detail, expresses the view that, while some "stunts" in aviation and other sports are futile and foolish, the effort to establish a record should not be condemned offhand, because it may lead to valuable progress in science and technique.

Hall of Fame For Workers — Moscow now possesses a proletarian counterpart of Berlin's famous Sieges-Allee in the shape of Udarnik-Allee, which has just been opened in the city's leading recreation center, the Park of Culture and Rest. Udarnik-Allee is filled with busts of "udarniki," or shock-brigade workers, men and women who have distinguished themselves in factory, farm or railroad transport. The statues in the Sieges-Allee have not been regarded as a rule as adding much artistic distinction to Berlin; and the same comment can be made, perhaps even more strongly, on Udarnik-Allee. But this new method of honoring the most enthusiastic and industrious workers by placing their busts in a sort of proletarian hall of fame is an interesting social symbol of the times.

Manual Labor Placed First — One of the latest practical demonstrations of the Soviet class policy of giving preference to industrial workers was the decision of the Trade Union Council to give not less than 90 per cent of all places in rest homes and sanatoria to manual workers, leaving not more than 10 per cent for office workers.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

Patriotism in Use of Money

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Patriotism is defined as "Love and devotion to one's country; the spirit that, originating in love of country, promotes obedience to its laws, to the support and defense of its existence, rights and institutions, and to the promotion of its welfare."

The depression which has gripped our country is not due to the lack of money—banks and perhaps many private strong boxes are overflowing with money—but it is due to the lack of patriotic discernment, on the part of the owners, of the necessity for circulating this money for the good of trade and the well-being of the people.

There is no "royal road" out of depression, and if the magnificent efforts that are being made by our President and thousands of prominent men and women to relieve distress could be translated for the great body of the people into a patriotic movement similar to that which manifested itself fourteen years ago when our country was obliged to enter the war, we would have a loosening up of funds now idle in the banks and private vaults. This would quickly be translated into work, and consequent spending on the part of the workers, for many hundreds of thousands who are now idle.

A kindling of the fires of patriotism would do more than anything else to change the thinking of those who are afraid to spend, or are making a virtue of false economy. The spirit which prompts those inspired by patriotism to volunteer when our country is threatened from the outside is badly needed now, and its manifestation in a large way would once more demonstrate that we are an intelligent people.

If enough of our citizens responded promptly to such a call, the effect on trade would be immediate because stocks of manufactured goods are at the lowest point. This would hasten the day when those who are now idle would be put to work and become spenders, thus helping to lift the country from the "valley of depression."

Patriotism stands for the "circulation" of right thinking and acting in behalf of our country, its laws and institutions.

A. P. TALIAFERRO.

New York, N. Y.

Wheat for China

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I would like, for one, to give my indorsement to the suggestion in the leading editorial in your issue of August 18 that the troublesome farm board wheat be used as a "relief measure" in the recent Chinese flood devastation.

Doubtless some of the much discussed "third-row" cotton could be most fittingly used in the same manner.

Concord, N. H. E. D. WAGNALLS.